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## KATE'S IN THE COUNTRY.

Oh, to be out where the brown bee's a rover,
Winging his way over acres of bloom,
Out where the spider's, in oceans of clover,
Spinning silk webs from his gossamer loom.
Here in the city the atmosphere's torrid,
Never a breeze curbs the sun's heated hate—
Oh, for a feel of the wind on one's forehead,
Oh, to be out in the country with Kate!

Here is Kate's letter—the last one she's written—
Dozens of times I have read it all through—
"With country life I am perfectly smitten,
All that it's lacking's the nearness of You; * *"
Could you be with me when even is falling,
Breathing the dewy dank down by the gate,
Listing some farmer his herd homeward calling; * *"
Oh, to be out in the country with Kate!

Ledgers are heavy and sums are exacting,
Figures refuse to be grouped or aligned,
Queer tricks e'en multiplication's enacting—
Who'd to such miserable fate grow resigned,
When in the clover the brown bee, a bandit,
Preys on the blossom from early till late?
Ah, the temptation, pray who could withstand it?—
Oh, to be out in the country with Kate!
—Roy Farrel Greene, in Town and Country.

## THE EMPTY THRONE.

Within the great, gay, guestroom of my heart
There sit a host of friends who laugh with me
At every merry quip I make anon
To please these friends—a goodly company,
But in the place of honor, bare, alone,
There stands and cries to me an empty throne.

The throne is seen by no one's eye save mine;
The guests all look to me for cause to smile;
Some, should they see the empty seat, might say:
"His queen will join us in a little while."
Yet some kind soul might see it there alone
And know the secret of the empty throne.

As life's long evening drags its weary way
From dark to dawn, I keep the sweet laugh's ring
In every corner of my aching heart—
I tell the stirring tale, I laugh, I sing;
Yet sometimes I would fain be left alone
That I might kneel and kiss the empty throne.

But no—the God who empties thrones of queens
And leaves the ache such emptiness aye brings,
Knows why the pain, knows when the hurt will cease,
Knows well my life grows better as it clings
To human friends who look for smiles alone
And never see the guestroom's empty throne.

I know: If once again that throne were filled
And all the heartache vanished like the night,
I should forget the other hearts that ache
And writhe, and hunger always for the light.
Hence, then, my smile and laughter-smothered moan—
God grant they may not see the empty throne!
—S. W. Gillian, in Los Angeles Herald.

## A BREEZY DAY.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Then it's up and away on a breezy day,
When the wind-god his flight is hurrying,
Swaying trees, bending boughs,
And leaves like imps go scurrying.

Then it's up and away on a breezy day,
When the song of the wind is ringing—
Nature's harp, wild music thrills,
A thousand voices are singing.

Then it's up and away on a breezy day,
When the air has a tang entrancing—
Here's for a race with wind in the face,
Life's rhythm of joy enhancing.

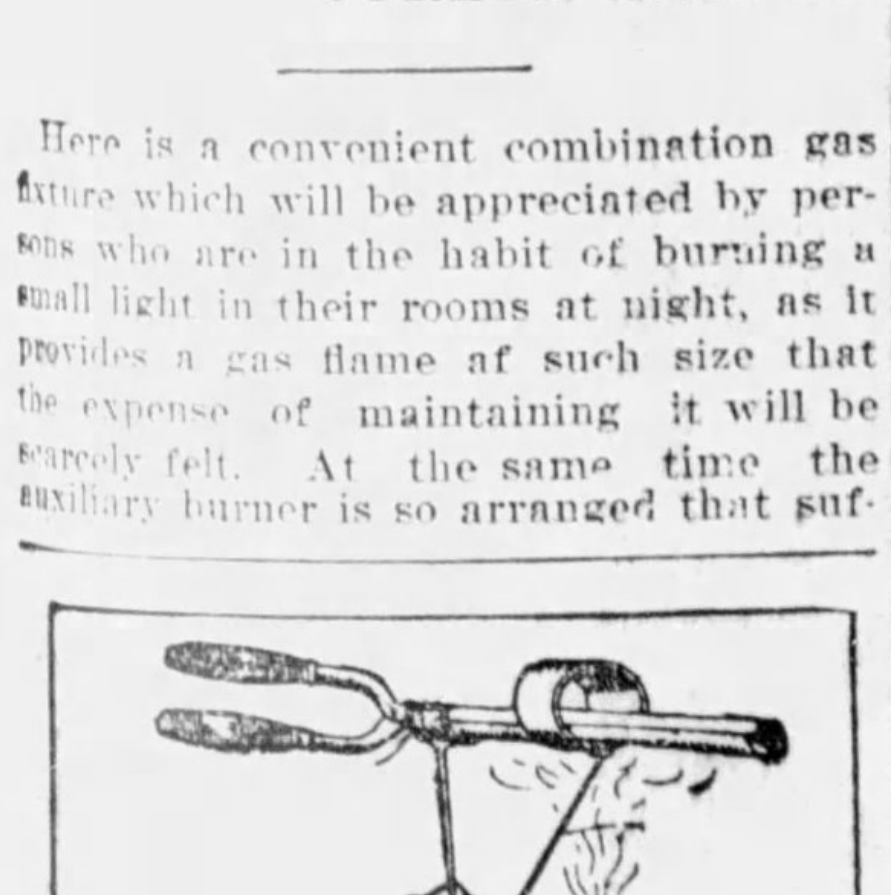
Then it's up and away on a breezy day,
When the voice of the gale is calling—
With a heart for the present throbbing strong,
And the future a dream enthralling.

* * * * *

Step slow—whisper low—
Wind in the tree-tops is dying.
Quivering branches cradle soft,
Zephyrs that come to them sighing,
By-low, by-low—
Wind in the tree-tops is dying.

## NIGHT LAMP AND CURLER HEATER

Here is a convenient combination gas fixture which will be appreciated by persons who are in the habit of burning a small light in their rooms at night, as it provides a gas flame of such size that the expense of maintaining it will be scarcely felt. At the same time the auxiliary burner is so arranged that sufficient heat can be obtained to bring a curling iron to the proper temperature when suspended in the supporting device shown in connection with the burner. In constructed with this burner an auxiliary tube leads off from the main pipe just beneath a valve ring, the movement of the ring opening or closing the passage to the small tube. The flame from this pipe enters the bottom of a vertical tube, where air is mixed with the gas somewhat after the manner of that in a Bunsen burner, thus producing the necessary heat for the curler. When this small jet is not in use the plug closing the main outlet is removed and the slotted lava tip placed in position for lighting the room more brightly, the plug and tip being connected with the burner by cords to prevent misplacement. The whole attachment is designed to be screwed on the burner arm in the place of the ordinary jet tube, and has all its parts carried by the central support ready for use as soon as this is connected.



### Wasting It.

Caller (between gasps)—"Doctor, I—wish you could—do something—for me. I have been—this way for—months. I can't get—any relief. I am—troubled with a—shortness—of breath, and—sometimes it—is all I can—do to——"

Physician—"Short of breath? You are the longest winded patient I have had for a month."—Chicago Tribune.

## DEATH VALLEY AGAIN COMES INTO PROMINENCE

Death Valley, the famous California desert, which has been the burial ground of many a western traveler, promises to jump into fame with the suddenness with which the Klondike achieved its renown, says the Chicago Tribune.

Already there are signs that one of the great rushes of prospectors and miners will take place and that the desert will be peopled with fortune seekers.

Recent developments have proven that Death Valley is rich in precious metals and mineral. This knowledge started the first rush to the valley and prospectors are now busily engaged in examining the soil. This rush of miners is heralded as the first in a succession which will fill the desert with seekers after gold, silver, borax and niter.

Prospectors who have already braved the dangers of the great desert are returning to civilization with wonderful stories of the richness of the hitherto barren and uninhabited land. These stories will be sufficient to start a great movement of fortune hunters from the regions immediately surrounding the valley and the succeeding rushes are bound to come as the stories spread.

In this manner the valley which two years ago was esteemed one of the unattainable and undesirable portions of the continent is coming to the attention of men.

There is reason for the excitement prevailing in the localities neighboring to the desert. Gold finds which rival those made in the Klondike have been made by early prospectors and discoveries of silver which are but little inferior to those of Creede and Comstock are being made. Then what are heralded as the greatest discoveries in borax which have been made in the world are coming to light, and beds of niter rivaling those which have made Chile a powerful nation are being found.

With these reports to inflame the minds of the people close to Death Valley there is small wonder that there has been a rush for the most desolate of American regions.

That some of the prospectors will find their graves instead of their fortunes in the barren land is a matter of little doubt, but this is not a deterrent to the man who are rushing into the now developing mining field. Many are now starting with their packs and wagons who will leave their bones on the hideous waste, but their places will be taken by others.

It is now a matter of interesting conjecture whether the discoveries will amount to as much as their prospects indicate and whether the rush to the valley will in any way equal the rush to the Klondike. Enthusiastic miners declare that it will not only equal the Klondike but the rush of forty-niners to California.

Discoveries of gold have been made which, it is asserted, will attract world wide attention. Quartz ledges that contain $100 to $10,000 of gold a ton have been uncovered. In some cases quartz worth $200,000 a ton has been unearthed, and this wealth has been discovered in every case by a poor man, who has thus found himself suddenly rich.

Prospectors who are interested chiefly in gold are preparing to take to the desert and remain during the winter in the search for these remarkable ledges. The discoverer of one wonderful ledge has made but one location on it and is satisfied with that. He is an old man, and has left the greater part of the ledge open to other prospectors.

The hardships which will be encountered by the prospectors are illustrated by the conditions under which gold must be taken from this ledge. It is twelve miles from the nearest possible water supply, and that fact alone makes it impossible for even a hardy miner to push his quest for riches in that direction.

Several wonderful ledges of silver have been discovered near Vegas. The ore consists of horn silver, brittle silver, and native silver. A great lead mine has been opened near Vegas, and the ores run from 45 to 75 per cent lead.

Of all the minerals, there is none in which Death Valley is so rich as borax. That is said to abound there more plentifully than in any portion of the world. There are said to be greater deposits of the mineral in the valley than there are in the Mojave desert, although up to the present the mines of the latter have led the world. More borax can be taken from the surface soil in Death Valley than can be taken from the surface and the excavations both in the Mojave. For this reason operations are far less expensive in the valley and the profits will be correspondingly greater.

The borax trust has already undertaken to develop the new country, and, it is probable, will have most of the available claims in its possession. Search for the mineral is being conducted with great activity under the direction of the borax king, Smith. There will be 200 people employed this winter by the borax trust in prospecting for the mineral.

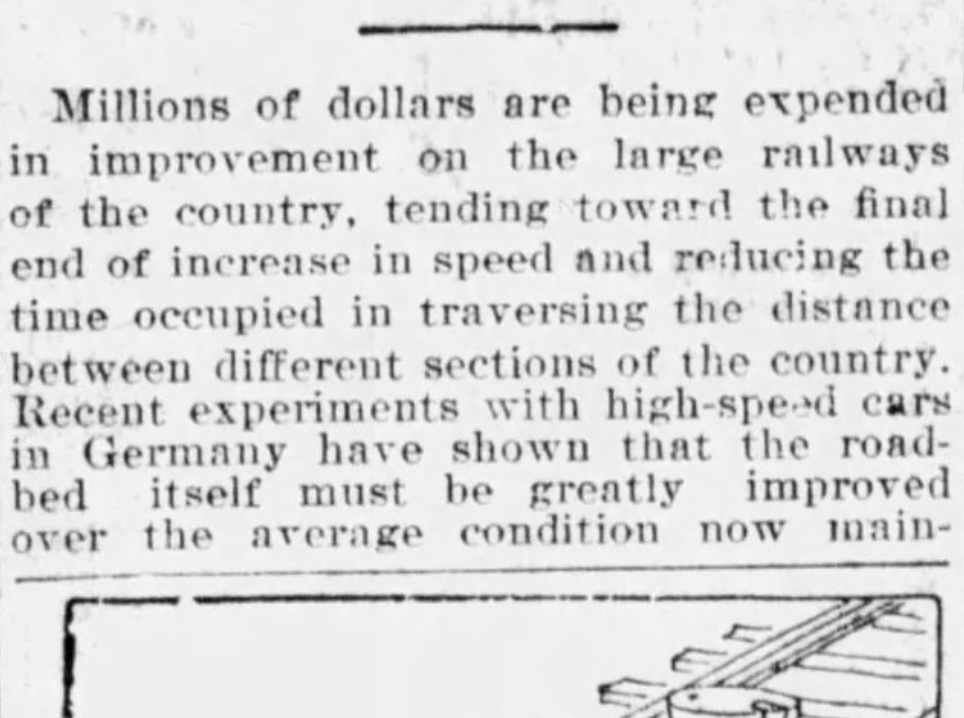
Niter is another great loadstone which is drawing men into the valley and inducing them to brave the terrors of the desert and risk their lives in what has been described as a "horror hole." This mineral alone, it is claimed, will be sufficient to change the desert from a barren waste to a land of people and industry.

From what is already known of the deposits it is said that they will prove sufficient to wrest the niter monopoly from Chile. One expert who has examined the beds for an American niter company has asserted that they will serve to make this country independent of Chile, which already has mined many millions of dollars' worth of the mineral.

The point on the way to Death Valley to which fortune hunters will go first is White's ranch, known as the Oasis. It consists of 250 acres of cultivated land irrigated by running streams from living springs. There are but two other ranches on the way to Death Valley, and these are the only hints of civilization the adventurous fortune hunters will find along their dangerous trip to the new land of wealth.

## IMPROVED BALLAST FOR RAILWAYS

Millions of dollars are being expended in improvement on the large railways of the country, tending toward the final end of increase in speed and reducing the time occupied in traversing the distance between different sections of the country. Recent experiments with high-speed cars in Germany have shown that the roadbed itself must be greatly improved over the average condition now maintained before trains could be run at much faster speed. It is not sufficient to remove the curves and lessen the gradients, but the tracks must be ballasted to the point of perfect rigidity before the rails and trucks can stand the high speed. To this end the improved method of ballasting the tracks illustrated in the accompanying drawing has been introduced. While the introduction of liquid cement beneath the ties has already been practiced with some success, it has the disadvantage of liability to displacement should a heavy train pass over the rails before the mixture had entirely hardened. This new process overcomes this defect by introducing the cement in a practically dry state, and at the same time spraying over it sufficient moisture to insure the setting of the cement, but not sufficient to render it plastic or fluid, so that after having been packed solidly under the tie, it cannot become displaced by a passing train, but will remain in that position and set by reason of the moisture imparted to it. The cement is placed in the funnel and is driven into the pocket beneath the tie by steam from a locomotive, a small stream of water being introduced at the same instant to moisten the cement.



### Older Than His Father.

Observing the unmistakable Erin brogue of one of the Central Park attendants, a visitor who was strolling through the park remarked to him:

"You come from the old country, don't you?"

"An' shure Oi do."

"Have you been long out?"

"Oh, bedad, if Oi'd lived in the ould counthry as long as Oi've lived in New York Oi guess Oi'd b' th' owldest man in the city."

"You're a pretty old man, then?"

"Oi'm oulder than me fayther—bless his sowl—if he lived till nixt October he'd be did this twinty years." — Philadelphia Times.

### No Other Needed.

"I am told there is one of those mysterious hoop snakes on your farm somewhere that takes its tail in its mouth and trundles itself over the landscape. I have always had my doubts about the existence of such a snake, but if there is one I should like to have somebody explain how it could roll itself like a hoop."

"You'd like to have it explained, would you? Who was talking about there bein' any such snakes on my land?"

"A man that lives in the next farmhouse, up the road."

"Bill Bigly told you, did he, stranger? Well, that's the explanation."—Chicago Tribune.

### A Base Insinuation.

It has long been the practice in Yorkshire to lower the lights in churches and chapels on Sunday nights immediately the sermon begins, with a view to keep down the heat. A Bristol minister, the Rev. Hugh Wallace, at Halifax, one Sunday, suddenly stopped on the lowering of the lights, and said: "I am afraid I cannot preach if you do that. I preach with my eyes as well as my lips. I won't give anybody the chance of going to sleep." The lights were at once turned up.—London Globe.

## DEMANDS OF MINERS.

Demands of the miners that will be passed upon by the comission.

1. An eight-hour day for all employes working by the day, week or hour.
2. An increase of 20 per cent in the wages of all miners employed by the ton.
3. The establishment of a 2,240-ton in all mines.
4. Recognition of mine committees in adjusting disputes or grievances.
5. More thorough organization of all skilled mechanics employed in and about the mines.
6. Condemnation of the alleged act of the Delaware and Hudson company in reducing wages at the Plymouth colliery.
7. Reinstatement of the colliery firemen discharged by the Delaware and Hudson company for refusing to work on "swing" shifts.
8. Revision of the contract system and limitation in the number of laborers to be employed by any one contractor.
9. Abolition of the "blacklist" system.

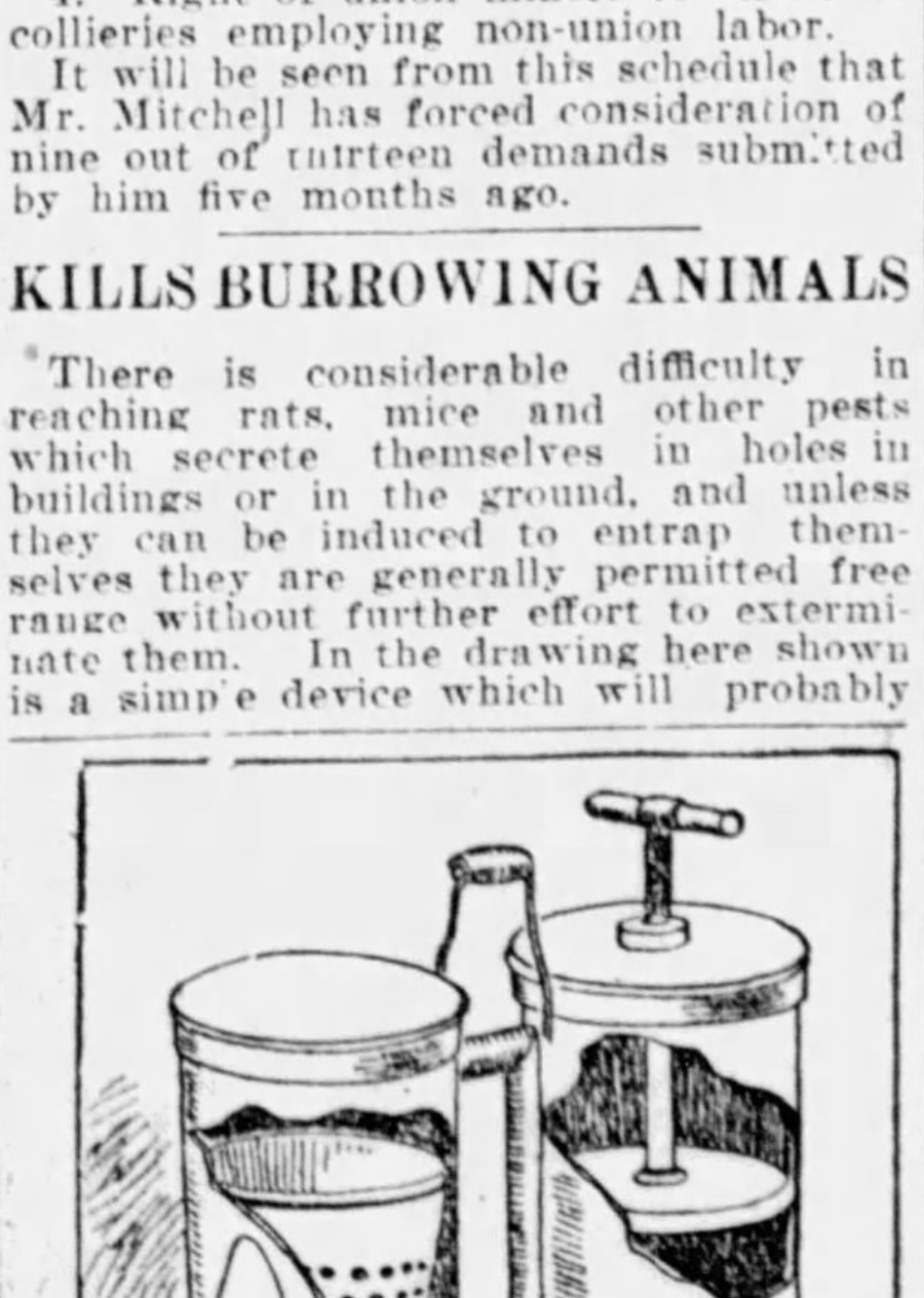
Here are the demands of the miners that the operators refuse to submit to arbitration. They will not be considered by the commission:

1. Recognition of the union.
2. Investigation of opposition of union miners to work with non-union men.
3. Systematic examination of working cards at the mines.
4. Right of union miners to strike at collieries employing non-union labor.

It will be seen from this schedule that Mr. Mitchell has forced consideration of nine out of thirteen demands submitted by him five months ago.

## KILLS BURROWING ANIMALS

There is considerable difficulty in reaching rats, mice and other pests which secrete themselves in holes in buildings or in the ground, and unless they can be induced to entrap themselves they are generally permitted free range without further effort to exterminate them. In the drawing here shown is a simple device which will probably aid greatly in the work of destroying burrowing animals, as it enables the operator to reach the rodent, even when lodged in the deepest part of its hole. The apparatus consists of a fuel chamber, in which charcoal or some other substance which will give off noxious fumes is placed, together with a compression cylinder and plunger. The two parts of the device are located on a common base and are connected by a tube leading from the bottom of the compressor to the top of the fuel holder. To put the exterminator in action a fire is kindled in the perforated receptacle provided for that purpose, when the depression of the plunger will force the the compressor into the top of the opposite chamber, causing it to pass over the coals and drive the fumes out through the pipe and into the burrows. After continuing the operation for a short time the animal will be either suffocated or will make his appearance at the mouth of the hole, when it can be dispatched with a gun, dog, or other method, as preferred.



## APOSTLES OF EATING LESS

### Food Faddists Have Had a Great Year for Their Theories.

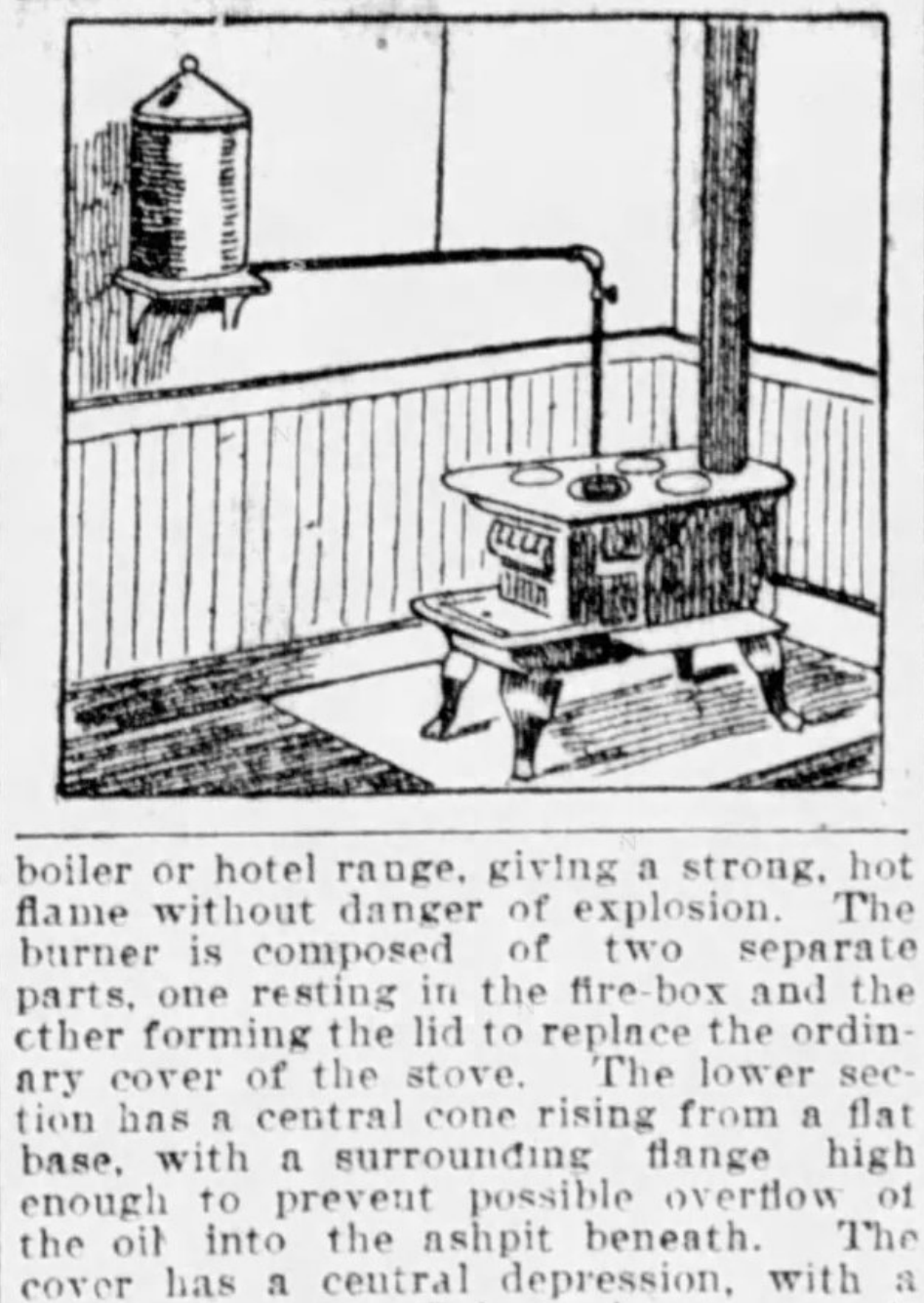
It has been a fine year for the increasing thousands who have fads about their food, says the Saturday Evening Post. The high prices of almost everything in the market have given the opportunity. The advocates of no breakfast, of meat once a day, of no meat at all, of certain kinds of vegetables, of no kinds of vegetables, of nuts only, of the absolute avoidance of nuts, of raw fruit, of fruit only when cooked, of neither coffee nor tea nor sassafras, and of all the other things, or of any part of things, or of no things at all, have come forth, not single, but in battalions, and have told us how to live to be a hundred—if we don't die.

It would be gross ingratitude not to be thankful to these advisers. They are sincere. They want to do good. They give their time for the benefit of others. They are said to think of ignorant thousands going to early graves on full stomachs. They raise their warning voices against satiety. People should stop eating before they get enough. The old saying about losing what is left on the plates finds no echo in their doctrines. Eating all the things that are offered is wickedness. So they find something bad in every number of the bill of fare—from typhoid fever in raw oysters to dyspepsia and vain regrets in pie.

They have a right to their convictions. A man down in Virginia went without food for thirty days this year. But like as not they doubled the price of his board for the next month. People use the starvation plan for many ailments. Many of them go to health resorts and pay $50 to the hotel doctor, who strikes off from the bill of fare all the good things they would like to eat. The hotels get their savings, the doctor gets his big fees and they get—hungry. But most of the faddists have their imaginations in their culinary departments, and it is not reasonable of them to expect the robust members of society to follow their examples. It may be wrong, but the average American wants breakfast. It may hurt him, but he will have meat. He may be jeopardizing his very soul, but he likes to play with the menu all the way from soup to satisfaction. And somehow it agrees with him. Look at the other nations. We don't know of any that beat him when the food or the fuel within him works its way to results in the progress and civiliation of mankind.

## OIL BURNER FOR COOKING STOVES

Among the substitutes for coal one of the most prominent and successful is petroleum, and it is a special form of burner for this fuel which is pictured below. The claim is made that this burner can be used in connection with a cooking or heating stove, hot-air furnace, steam and water-heating system, steam boiler or hotel range, giving a strong, hot flame without danger of explosion. The burner is composed of two separate parts, one resting in the fire-box and the other forming the lid to replace the ordinary cover of the stove. The lower section has a central cone rising from a flat base, with a surrounding flange high enough to prevent possible overflow of the oil into the ashpit beneath. The cover has a central depression, with a perforation of sufficient size to permit the dropping of oil through it on to the apex of the cone beneath, and with a reservoir of oil located near-by the fluid can be conducted through a tube to a point directly over the perforation in the lid, falling thence to the combustion chamber in drops. A valve located in the pipe regulates the frequency of the feed to maintain either a slow or quick fire.



## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Most people are satisfied when they are in clover," remarked the Observer of Events and Things; "but the cow is different. She doesn't seem to wear a real contented expression until she succeeds in getting into the prohibited cornfield."—Yonkers Statesman.

"You say that you have made a success of politics."

"Yes."

"Are you an orator?"

"No, sir. I'm the leader of a brass band. The musicians always get money, but the orators are expected to talk for nothing."—Washington Star.

"That certainly was a clever joke of yours," said the first paragrapher, enviously. "I wish I had written it."

"You will, some day," replied the other, pointedly.—Philadelphia Press.

The President had to drop out
And 'tis Bryan's chance to score,
For he can travel the livelong week,
And speak, and speak, and speak, and speak,
While nursing the same old sore.
—Chicago Tribune.

A unique political announcement is as follows:

"If my creditors will elect me to the office, and keep me in it, I'll pay the last blamed one of 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Church—Don't they enforce the compulsory education laws in New York?

Gotham—I guess not. Devery lives in New York, you know.

Church—Are you acquainted with this man Devery?

Gotham—Not personally; only by his grammar.—Yonkers Statesman.

### Beginning at the Beginning.

"But can you cook?" asked the prosaic young man.

"Let us take those questions up in their proper order," returned the wise girl. "The matter of cooking is not the first to be considered."

"Then what is the first?" he demanded.

"Can you provide the things to be cooked?"—Chicago Evening Post.

### Turned Out to Be a Scoundrel.

"What have you ever done about that mining stock you once owned?"

"I got cheated out of it."

"How? I thought it was worthless and jumped at a chance to unload it on a greenhorn. It turned out to be immensely valuable, and the scoundrel who bought it from me knew it all the time."—Washington Evening Star.

## DOWN HOCKING

A STORY OF OHIOANS.

By S. S. KNABENSHUE.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Philip Rosser, a young lawyer, tells the main portion of the story in the first person. He visited Doncaster, a town in the Hocking valley, Ohio, on legal business. Here he met Darius Tallman, a wealthy elderly gentleman, with a homely philosophy, which he applied to every day events, and George Barnard, a bright newspaper man. The latter took Rosser to call upon the Smeads, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. The family consisted of Mrs. Smead, a widow; her daughter Bernice, a young lady, and her maiden sister, Miss Lavinia Beckett, a lady very popular with young and old. George Barnard is impressed with Bernice, but does not press his suit because she is so young. During the call of the young men at the Smead residence, Elsie Holland, living next door, and a close friend of Bernice, comes in, and Rosser at once falls in love with her. Elsie is a niece of Mr. Tallman.

Rosser is employed by Mr. Tallman to secure the right of way for another railway, which shall pierce the Hocking Valley coal fields, which were at that time monopolized by the Hocking & Ohio River railway. This work is to be done without letting it be known who were behind the project—Mr. Tallman and a number of moneyed associates at the state capital. Rosser, in the prosecution of his work, reaches Sterrett, a little mining town on the H. & O. R. railroad, and the first place he reached in the mining region. He found much discontent among the miners. The operators only mined coal when they had orders to fill; the railroad company could not always furnish cars enough when business was brisk, and as a result the men had work only a portion of the time. Rosser talked with operators, miners and railway men, and found each had arguments in his own behalf. Finally the miners throughout the region demanded an increase in the price paid for mining and the guarantee of a stated number of days' work each month per man. The operators refused, claiming it impossible to do so on account of the competition of the West Virginia and Pittsburg soal. The miners then struck.

### CHAPTER VI.

Mr. Tallman was not a man given to lounging in hotel offices, or in drug stores, or other resorts favored by gentlemen in their idle hours, in small towns where social clubs of the better sort do not exist. He spent the hours of every business day in his office, and his evenings generally at home, or making informal calls with Mrs. Tallman upon their friends. His wife was a quiet, plumply-built little lady, whose face in profile bore a strong resemblance to that of Queen Victoria, as shown in photographs of that sovereign along in the seventies. Her intimate women friends often called her "the Queen," in allusion to this. Mrs. Tallman never made any remonstrance, although the nickname was not pleasing to her.

"You see, my dear," said she to Miss Lavinia Beckett, referring to the matter, "I know there are some people who habitually call me that in speaking of me to one another, and nothing I could say would make them drop the habit. And so long as they do that, it would be foolish in me to object to their saying it to me as well as of me."

"That's true. But I don't see why you should object to being compared to Queen Victoria. She is a most estimable woman, as well as a sovereign be loved by her people."

"That isn't it, Lavinia," answered Mrs. Tallman, with a resigned smile. "It is because the Queen is—well, homely! If she were a beautiful woman, it would not be so bad!"

Miss Lavinia laughed.

"If the average man should hear that confession, he would read you a homily on feminine frivolity, and repeat fusty old saws rebuking one from wishing to look pretty—'Handsome is that handsome does,' for example!"

"All the old saws in the world won't change women on that point," returned Mrs. Tallman.

"No, my dear, they would not. The men should be ashamed to have invented such sayings, for they are to blame that women desire beauty," said Miss Lavinia, warmly. "Men worship beautiful women, whether they have an ounce of sense in their pretty heads or not; while the most cultured of women, if she be homely, finds no man willing to do her homage."

"That is too true," was Mrs. Tallman's reply.

Mr. Tallamn entered the room just in time to hear Miss Lavinia's remark, and his wife's answer.

"There it goes again!" said he, shaking his head. "Women understand how to manage men, but they sometimes show fearful ignorance of the workings of the masculine mind. A brilliant woman can always command admiration, even if she have not regular features and fine eyes."

"Give me an example!" retorted Miss Lavinia.

"An example? Well—hum—why, there's Queen Elizabeth, for one. A red-headed old frump, according to her portraits—in spite of the efforts of obsequious painters to preserve the likeness and yet give her a pretty face!"

"I always supposed Queen Elizabeth to be very beautiful," observed Mrs. Tallman.

"You must admit, however, that the women who have had the most influence in the world's history were very beautiful," said Miss Lavinia. "There's Helen of Troy, and Cleopatra—and Hypatia, too! Do you suppose the young men of Alexandria would have thronged to her lecture room to listen to her revampings of the worn-out philosophy of Plato, if she had not been so beautiful?"

"I don't know about Hypatia, Miss Lavinia," answered Mr. Tallman. "The ancient philosophies and their expounders were not in the course when I went to school."

"Well, leaving her out of the question, do you suppose the Trojan war would ever have occurred had not Helen been the most beautiful woman in Greece, or that Mark Antony would have thrown away an empire had not Cleopatra been bewitching?"

"Forgive me for saying that it was not their beauty but their lack of virtue which caused the misfortunes to which you refer."

Miss Lavinia laughed. "Well, even that does not alter a fact which you must admit—that neither Paris nor Antony would have made himself a fool had not the lady possessed great personal attractions."

"Why argue with a woman? For if you convince her against her will she is of the same opinion still! And now if you ladies will excuse me, I must go down town." Thus Mr. Tallman retreated as gracefully as he could.

"Lavinia, you are in the right of it, and I am glad to see Darius routed for once. He is entirely too fond of arguing—and I am not quick enough to meet his arguments on the spot. I often think of what I might have said to give him a poser—but it is always after the argument is over, and he has gone away!"

Meantime Mr. Tallman betook himself down street to the Herald office, where he found Barnard.

"What's the news of the coal strike, George?"

"Nothing of importance. The miners are growing restless, and there are a lot of rumors flying around that the operators are going to import negro miners from West Virginia."

"Nonsense! Of course that is not true. The great trouble is that there are too many miners down the valley now. It would be silly to import any more."

"Yes. But the operators are like every one else—they are looking only to their own interests, not to those of other people."

"Short-sighted policy; just as short-sighted as that of the miners in striking. They should not have attempted it until there was a good chance of winning. And because they were too ignorant to understand all the factors that govern the situation, they have undertaken a strike that will fail, and plunge themselves and their families into hardship and semi-starvation."

"Why do you believe the strike will fail, Mr. Tallman?"

"Because—now look here, George, no interview—I don't wish to go into print on this subject. The Hocking Valley coal cannot sell higher than the coal from other fields, with which it competes, that's plain. Well, the miners want more pay for mining and a guarantee of so many days of work every month. The operators can't mine coal unless they have orders. To get orders they must keep the price down. To yield to the miners' demands would make their business unprofitable. And there you have the situation."

George nodded. "I am sorry the strike happened, for it paralyzes all business down the valley, and Doncaster suffers as well as other places. I wish it could be ended."

"There is no way of ending it as effective as a policy of inaction. The operators can do nothing. They can't afford to pay what the men ask, and they can't mine coal till the men are willing to work; for it would cost more than it would come to were they to try to import miners. When their means are exhausted, the men will take up their picks again."

"It certainly seems as though there should be some way of doing things that would obviate strikes," returned the younger man.

"The trouble is, no remedy has ever been proposed but would be, in the long run, still worse," responded Mr. Tallman. "State ownership of mines is advocated. The state of New York tried it on a small scale for a good many years—not in coal mines, but with her salt deposits. Every year there was a deficit, which had to be paid out of the sub-treasury. At last the people got tired of paying for state ownership without any resulting benefit; and they voted for an amendment to the state constitution which would allow the state to get rid of its unprofiable business. If state ownership of a group of salt wells could not be made to pay, how much worse it would be with a much more extensive business!"

"But why should state ownership make a business unprofitable? That is something I cannot understand."

"Because, in the first place, it is not one man in ten thousand who will manage a government trust as economically and as carefully as he would a business of his own, where his only chance of making money depends upon his management. He is sure of his salary, whether the state makes any money or not. Then, too, workmen are not as industrious when they labor for the state as they are when working for an individual. Politics plays its part, in getting them places under the state. They feel independent of the manager. They are insubordinate; they are lazy. If one is discharged, then political pulls are used to reinstate him, or else to oust the manager; and so it goes."

"It don't seem to me to be necessary that it should be so, however," answered George.

"The fault is in humanity itself. Man is lazy by inheritance. No one ever saw an industrious savage. We are not so many generations removed from savagery ourselves that the old instinct of laziness will not assert itself when a good opportunity offers."

"The effects of heredity must be very persistent," said George, "to continue to reappear after six thousand years or more."

"Your figures are too large, young man. The great mass of white people in this country are descended from the natives of northern Europe. At the time of Christ they were absolute savages—certainly as much so as the American Indians of a century and less ago. And they continued so for several centuries more. If we were able to trace back the ancestry of most Americans, we would run up against a savage ancestor anywhere from eight hundred to fifteen hundred years ago."

"'Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar underneath,' is an European proverb," said George.

"It has its application to other nations quite as much. All that we can boast of is a few centuries earlier start than the Russians. Why, the old barbaric instinct of settling disputes by battle still sways us. It is found not only in wars between countries, but right here in this coal strike. It is a battle—a test of strength and endurance—between miners and operators."

"Will the world ever advance to a point at which wars will be abandoned?"

"Very probably. But that time is many centuries in the future. Humanity advances very slowly. The only way to make its progress more rapid is by education. We boast of our school system, and are proud that we have so few who can not read and write. The ability to do these things is not an education, however. It simply opens the door to an education. The ability to reason correctly is the thing to be reached. It is the fewest number of men who are able to do this. And if we are ever to reach that blessed time when man shall war no longer, it will be when humanity is swayed by calm reason, and not by passion and prejudice."

Just then a messenger boy came in and handed Mr. Bernard a telegram. George read it, and handed it to Mr. Tallman. It was dated at Starrett, and was:

"Striking miners numbering over a hundred are making riotous demonstrations, and threatening the property of operators. Telegrams have been sent to the sheriff at the county seat, asking aid to protect property. Local police utterly unable to cope with the situation."

George wrote the proper headlines, and sent the dispatch to the composing room.

"That illustrates what I was just saying about man being controlled by passion and prejudice, instead of reason," resumed Mr. Tallman. "Any popular movement—this strike, for instance—is an example. That the men are in hard luck is true. They get fair wages while they are at work; if the work were steady throughout the year, they would be prosperous, contented and happy. They would be on the most friendly terms with the operators. But, take the year through, and their total earnings are too small. Even the operators admit that. The coal trade is one of seasons. There is a large demand in the winter, a small one in the summer. It is out of the question to give the men steady work, day after day, the year through. They are therefore discontented; they get angry at the operators, when the fact is the latter can not change the conditions. The men talk, and discuss, and complain, and thus work themselves up into a more and more resentful mood, letting their passion have full sway, until they break out into threats, and perhaps execute them—thus violating the law, and putting themselves entirely in the wrong. It is the result of improper education. Ignorance is the mother of folly, and fosters a vast deal of the evil which the human race suffers."

"Suppose all the miners in the valley were educated in the best sense—that is, they not only had their minds stored with the accumulated knowledge found in books, but possessed the ability to reason calmly and dispassionately."

"Yes?" interjected Mr. Tallman, as George paused for an instant.

"Would that change the conditions that now exist?"

"Yes. For those miners are like any other body of men—there are among them men of ambition, ability and energy, as well as those who lack those qualities. The former would speedily find some better employment than the labor of mining; and this would remove the one great trouble down Hocking. That is, there are too man miners for the amount of coal to be mined each year."

George shook his head.

"The vacancies would be filled by the unemployed from elsewhere. Is not that true, Mr. Tallman?"

"Perhaps so. But, at any rate, if all the miners down the valley were educated, as you said, they would not go to rioting, and thus put themselves in the wrong. As it is, I am glad I own no property in that region."

### CHAPTER VII.

The Standing Rock served the people of Doncaster a similar purpose to that of a public park in a large city. As before stated, its western face, toward the town, was precipitous. The shape of the hill was that of a "hog-back"—sloping rather steeply to north and south, its axis running west and east, and very gradually sloping down in the latter direction. It was well wooded on its slopes, and was a most striking and picturesque object in the landscape. And though it required considerable physical exertion to climb its steep slopes, and one arrived in a breathless condition on its airy summit, it was a popular resort for the townspeople, especially the younger ones.

A party had just made the toilsome ascent, and were resting on the rocky summit, overlooking miles of the pleasant landscape.

"'Ah, who can tell how hard it is to climb the steep whence Fame's proud temple shines afar!'" quoted Miss Lavinia, fanning her heated face vigorously.

"The first half of the quotation is all right, Miss Lavinia," said Elsie Holland, with a laugh, "but the 'proud temple,' if it ever stood here, has vanished, 'like the baseless fabric of a vision, and left not a wrack behind.'"

"Twist the meaning of the quotation a little, Elsie," returned Bernice Smead, "and make it apply to the high school building down there—which certainly 'shines afar' in its coat of new paint!"

"Is this a game of quotations?" demanded George Bernard, as he sprawled himself on the short grass, leaning against the large stone on which Bernice was seated.

"I am afraid to quote, because I never get my quotations right," said Bernice.

"It is a bad habit," responded Lavinia. "Don't you think so, Mr. Bernard?"

"I am not one that can agree. Why do you think so?"

"So many people use quotations because they are not able to say anything original that may be appropriate to the occasion."

"Well, Miss Lavinia, should not they be commended for that? Better a pat quotation than a flat originality! Don't you agree with me, Miss Bernice?"

"I believe I do—though it doesn't explain why auntie sometimes quotes so freely, for she is certainly able to say striking original things; yes, and sharp ones, too!"

"You are becoming quite diplomatic, Bernice," said Elsie. "You take sides against your auntie, and then pay her a neat compliment by way of consolation."

"Bernice, Bernice!" laughed Miss Lavinia, lifting a finger in a protest. "To take that young man's side, when you know he is always opposing me to get up an argument."

"But, Auntie, you argue so well! Don't you see it is really a compliment Mr. Bernard is paying you?"

"Still more diplomacy, Bernice!" said Elsie.

"Well, are you all rested?" inquired George. "If you are, let us get out on the rocks, clear of the trees, and try to see Old Stoneface."

He rose from his recumbent position, and took his field glass from his pocket. Bernice rose also.

"You will please excuse me," said Miss Lavinia. "I prefer to sit here and recover my breath and my normal temperature."

"And I will stay with Miss Lavinia," chimed in Elsie, darting a quizzical look at Bernice. But it was lost, for the girl had turned away with George. The two walked some fifty yards to the crest of the western cliff, and stood to gaze on the noble panorama of hill and valley, forest and farm, unrolled before them.

Miles away, to the southwest, the rugged rocky sides of a number of hills could be seen; and George, placing his glass to his eyes, sought among them for "Old Stoneface." This was a particular configuration of the rocky outcrop on the face of a cliff, that, viewed from the top of Standing Rock, across a perspective of miles, showed the profile of a human face. It required a glass to render it clearly visible; and even then it could only be seen distinctly on a clear day. When the atmosphere was hazy, the view was unsatisfactory.

The singular thing about it was, that there was no other point from which the stone face was visible. It was easy to note the hill whose cliff-like side bore the resemblance; but when one journeyed thither he searched in vain for the profile. The face of the cliff was made up of the projecting edges of different strata of sandstone. Some were slightly softer than others, and hence had worn a little deeper under the erosion of wind, frost and storm. From this one point of observation, on the top of Standing Rock, the angle of vision was such that the projections and depressions showed a huge human profile. But no one could find another viewpoint from which it was visible.

"There it is!" said George, after a short search with his glass. Then he held it for Bernice, who looked long and earnestly.

"It is as stern and forbidding as the face of the Sphinx!" said she, yielding up the glass.

"It has not the thick lips and heavy outlines of the Egyptian monster," returned he. "It more like the face of an American Indian. Why may we not think it the image of Manitou, the Great Spirit of the red man, watching over the valley from which his children have passed forever?"

"Or the guardian genius of the eternal hills," dreamily replied the girl. "The trees on the crest of the cliff we can imagine his garland of oak leaves."

"But they are pine trees; they more resemble the crest of feathers worn by an Indian."

"Then let us combine the two fancies. It is the image of the Manitou, and he, of course, is the guardian of the hills, the ancient home of his people."

The two, standing side by side, outlined against the blue sky, made a pretty group, as they continued their discussion of fancies regarding Old Stoneface.

Noting that Miss Lavinia's glance was directed toward them, Elsie said:

"They make a fine couple, do they not? They are opposites in many ways, yet they harmonize when together."

Miss Lavinia looked at her in surprise.

"Why, Elsie, do you imagine a love affair is beginning between them?"

Elsie felt annoyed at herself. She had not intended to bring up that topic.

"I can not tell; but Mr. Bernard is certainly a warm friend of Bernice's."

"Well, he is as nice a young man as I know, but they are too young. It won't hurt either of them to wait a few years. Why, Bernice is merely a schoolgirl!"

"She is only a year younger than myself, Miss Lavinia."

That lady smiled good-naturedly. "Well, suppose she is; do you think yourself old enough to marry?"

"My mother was married at my age," returned Elsie. "Sometimes one forgets these things, you know."

"Well," returned Miss Lavinia, "George Bernard is a good man, and will make a good husband. I could not wish Bernice a better one. However, it is her mother who will have to decide the matter, not me—that is, if there really is anything in it."

"And Mrs. Smead will ask your advice, and take it too. You know that as well as I, Miss Lavinia."

Just then some others of the party joined them and the topic was dropped. Meanwhile George and Bernice had finished their discussion of the profile and strolled along the wooded crest of the hill, until they were interrupted by Miss Lavinia's call.

"Mr. Bernard! Bernice! Come to luncheon, please!"

The party, almost a dozen in number, gathered about the meal, set forth upon a cloth spread on the smooth rock, and proceeded to enjoy it with appetites sharpened by the open air. Bernice dropped into a place next Elsie, and George sat down beside her. The elder girl laid her hand caressingly on Bernice's shoulder. The latter took it in her own, and pressed it warmly. The mute signal was understood, and if any confirmation of the tidings of newborn happiness to the pair were needed, it was supplied by the high spirits of George and his attentive manner toward Bernice.

"You seem in a very gay mood, Mr. Bernard," observed Miss Letitia, whose place was next to Elsie.

"Why not, Miss Letitia? You remember the saying, 'Let us eat, drink and be merry—'"

"There, don't complete it, please," interrupted Miss Letitia. "I see you are consistent."

"I never felt less consistent in my life. Please explain."

"Only a little while ago you declared that it is better to quote appropriately than to be original—and flat."

George laughed again. "Then I will change my answer and say, why should not I feel gay, when I have the pleasure of enjoying your charming society?"

Miss Lavinia laughingly shook a warning finger at him. "There is a homely old saying among the country people that fits your remark. It is of the person who gave the cow an ear of corn to catch the calf."

"Why, Miss Lavinia! I am shocked that you should compare yourself to an animal!"

But he cast a glance at Bernice, in whose cheeks a quick blush had mantled.

"Never mind the comparison, George. Let me advise you not to talk so much, or you will not get your share of the lunch."

"Miss Holland, did you overhear that?" said the irrepressible young man, in a stage whisper. "In an unguarded moment, Miss Lavinia called me 'George.' Pray loan me your fan to hide my blushes!"

"It was a mark of friendship for which you should be duly thankful, young man. Ingratitude, however, is a trait of the young."

"I have never found you ungrateful, Miss Lavinia—and you are ever young in heart and spirit!"

And so the little festivity proceeded to its close, amid laughter and jesting conversation. The party had just risen from the meal, when a messenger boy brought him a telegram. He read it aloud to the little group.

"Come down on the next train. You are needed.

"ROSSER."

"What does it mean?" asked Elsie.

"Simply that there is serious trouble brewing. I wrote him a few days ago that if events shaped themselves that way, he should telegraph me."

But for Elsie's sake he did not say that the dispatch also meant that Rosser himself was in some trouble. What its origin might be, he could not imagine.

To be continued.

## WHERE WOMEN GO NOT.

John B. Gough, the famous temperance writer, was a lover of a good story and told an anecdote well. He was likewise exceedingly earnest at times, and, when in the mood did not like the introduction of levity into his discourse. Once in a New England town he was lecturing and after painting the tavern as a place of contamination even for the abstainer, asked:

"Don't you all agree with me, friends, that there is no place a man should go, and of which he should tell his mother and sisters, unless he might take them, too, there? Should there be any such place?"

"O! y-e-s!" came drawlingly from a rear seat.

The audience was aroused from its spell of admiration for the orator, and turned to look at the owner of the voice in the rear. Gough smiled as though he thought no discussion possible, and blandly asked:

"Where, friend, would you go, telling mother and sisters, but refusing to take them?"

"The barber's," was the laconic reply. —Chicago Chronicle.

### Several Others Since.

"The story of 'Mad Anthony' is your latest book, isn't it?" asked the seeker after knowledge.

"Gracious! No!" replied the historical novelist, "why, I wrote that away back last Tuesday."—Philadelphia Press.

### With Distinction.

"We treat our cook just like one of the family," said Mrs. Gilfoyle.

"We don't," added Mrs. Poindexter. "We don't dare. We are polite to our cook."

# Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

From the Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York:

New England and Its Neighbors, by Clifton Johnson, is a pleasant and readable volume on farm and village life in Yankeeland.

The latest issue of the English Men of Letters series is Sir Alfred Lyall's biography of Alfred Tennyson. It is an interesting volume.

The Reign of King Oberon is a gayly decorated book of fairy tales, which will be prized by the young people.

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

The Flight of Pony Baker, by W. D. Howells, is the amusing story of a boy who lived in a Boy's Town some fifty years ago.

From these publishers comes a new edition of Lewis Carroll's Through the Looking Glass. The present issue of the book is known as the Peter Newell edition. There are many full-page illustrations in tint from Newell drawings, and decorative borders in color.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Under Colonial Colors, by Everett T. Thompson, is a historical tale founded upon Arnold's expedition against Quebec. It is well illustrated.

Condensed Novels, by Bret Harte, is the last volume completed before his death. It consists of clever burlesques upon a number of recent popular novels.

From the Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston:

Eagle Blood, a novel by James Creelman, is the story of the Americanization of an impoverished Englishman of noble family, who comes to this country, not in search of a rich wife, but to make his way by his own efforts.

The Millionaires, by Julien Ralph, is a novel which describeb life in what is called the upper circles of a great city, and it is done with no gentle touch but boldly, and without fear or favor. It is a strong and readable story.

From the Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, O.

The Life of Theodore Roosevelt, by Murat Halstead, is a voluminous life of the President, well illustrated by halftones from photographs. It brings his life down to the visit of Prince Henry.

Poco a Poco—which is Spanish for Little by Little, is a novel by W. F. Johnson, whose nucleus is a plan to build a national university of art and music. It is a story of to-day, with modern characters.

Polly's Secret, by Harriet A. Nash, is a charming story for girls, of a bright little Maine girl who kept a secret. The book is clean, wholesome and interesting. Little Brown & Co., 254 Washington st., Boston.

Milton's England, by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, brings vividly back the England of almost 300 years ago, especially London, where the poet was born. The illustrations aid the interesting text.

The Two Vanrevels is the latest novel by Booth Tarkington. It is a delightful story, full of fine touches. McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East Twenty-fith st., New York.

Full of Fire is a novel by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler. It is a picture of English rural life well worth reading. Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth st., New York.

The Loom of Life, by Charles Frederic Goss, is a very dramatic novel, with a carefully constructed plot, and of much interest. The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

Daniel Boone is the story of the life of the Kentucky pioneer by Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary of the Wisconsin Historical society. It is authoritative, and well illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York.

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Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

## A CONVICT'S DARING CAT

Byron Murphy, a convict fireman, who made a desperate dash for liberty on the locomotive used at the prison Tuesday, has been recaptured, and is once more in his cell. The escape of Murphy on a prison engine was most daring. Murphy was fireman, and Edward O'Brien, a citizen, was engineer of the prison train. Aldrich, a prisoner, served as brakeman. The locomotive was switching in the prison yards, and Murphy was in the cab alone, O'Brien having stepped down. Murphy, perceiving that the track was clear to the main line outside the prison walls, pulled the throttle wide open. In a second the machine bounded forward, leaving O'Brien behind. Aldrich, the brakeman, sought to prevent the escape of Murphy. He leaped to the pilot, ran along the running board, and tried to break into the cab. With an iron bar Murphy told him to desist or he would brain him. There was a mad rush down the track for five miles. Then Murphy brought the locomotive to a standstill, alighted and bade Aldrich good-by. The latter ran the engine back to the prison.—Indianapolis Journal.

### Preparations Nearly Complete.

"Johnny, have you put the milk ticket out?"

"Yes'm."

"And locked the doors?"

"Yes'm."

"And emptied the water pan under the ice box?"

"Yes'm."

"And filled the match safes?"

"Yes'm."

"And set the alarm clock for 6?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, put the brick to soak in the coal oil and go to bed.—Chicago Tribune.

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**Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.**

**They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.**

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the power granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong. Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

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This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

# AN OLD WINDOW.

## It Was Painted Four Hundred Years Ago.

Members of the British Archaeological association visited St. Margaret's, Westminster. They were grouped in front of the beautiful east window. "That," said Canon Henderson, "in the whole church is most worthy of notice," and he proceeded to give an account of the treasure. Painted (not stained) in Holland, at Dort, as a present for Henry VII., in view of the betrothal of Prince Arthur to Catharine of Aragon, it was intended to adorn that monarch's chapel in the Abbey. But in 1509 his majesty died, just before its arrival, so that when it did come it must have been regarded as something in the nature of a nuisance. The Abbot of Waltham, in Essex, however, managed to secure it. Whether it was erected in the Abbey church there remains a mystery. Mr. Buckler in his book on Waltham Abbey declares it was taken to Abbot Fuller's private chapel in th emansion at New Hall. As this never belonged to the abbot, but to Henry VIII., Mr. Gould maintained, it was much more likely that the abbot erected the window in his private chapel at old Copt Hall, near Epping.

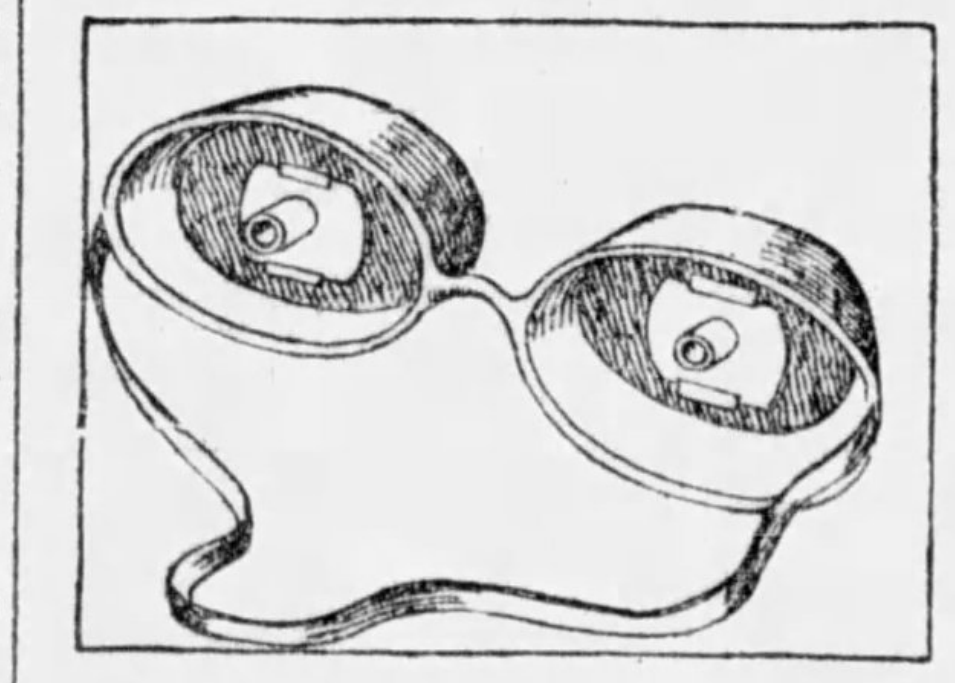
This, by fair means or foul—"bluff Hal" was never particular to a point—passed into the hands of the crown. Henry, though he did not like his new acquisition, appears to have had some appreciation of the merit of the handiwork from Holland and removed it to his much-favored palace of Bealieu, or New Hall. There, in the fine old Tudor mansion, it remained for about 200 years. Then one John Olmius, in 1737, secured the building and set to work to pull down a great part of it, including the chapel. The beautiful window alone he preserved, and placed the pieces—all honor to him—carefully away in chests.

Now came John Conyers on the scene. He owned Copt Hall, and as Copt Hall had once held these painted fragments he bought them from Olmius for 50 guineas. Soon afterward, deciding to pull down his residence and construct one for which the window would be suited, he did not have his purchase put together, and in 1758, for 400 guineas, sold it to the parish of St. Margaret's. All these wanderings completed, it might have been thought the handsome panes would have rested in peace. But no.

At this time disputes arose between the parishioners and the dean "about the superstition and scandal of this innocent window." The Protestant wave was passing over the country. On the glass was a representation of the Crucifixion, and people would, therefore, have none of it. The dean, however, must have been a determined man, for in spite of protest in the east of the church the precious relic was placed. For something like eight years the wheels of the law moved slowly and ineffectually for its removal, and the details of the action were unearthed quite recently in connection with the erection of the reredos at St. Paul's. Thus, then, the paintings were secured to delight archaeologists and others at the present day and to give the only portrait extant of Prince Arthur.—London Globe.

## TO CURE CROSS-EYES.

While it is possible in perhaps every case to cure strabismus or cross-eyes with the aid of surgical treatment, there are very few persons who are willing to submit to the knife if the same result could be attained by any other method. It is the claim of the inventor of the appliance shown in the accompanying drawing that the wearing of these peculiar-looking spectacles will cause the eyes to gradually resume their normal state, without more discomfort than is caused by exercising a muscle in any other portion of the body. The idea is to enclose the affected eye or eyes in the device here shown and gradually cause the straightening of the line of sight by a physical effort to look through the sight tube, which forms the sole visionary means of the wearer. These tubes can be adjusted to gradually draw the lines of vision from the two eyes parallel to each other, by changing the position of the tubes from time to time as the eyes become accustomed to each new angle until finally they reach their normal condition, solely through the exercise of the muscles which control the horizontal movement of the eyeball. The glasses are so constructed that no lateral light rays can enter, and the wearer has no choice but to strain the muscles until the pupil is in line with the tube before he can see anything.



## THINGS THAT ARE WORTH KNOWING

A man should weigh twenty-six pounds for every foot of his height.

In mining accidents one death in four is caused by afterdamp.

One-third of the people who go mad recover their senses.

The hair of the head grows faster in summer than in winter.

It is estimated that 49 per cent of the days in London are wet.

Oxen and sheep fatten better in company than when left alone.

Forty-eight kinds of house fly have been classified by naturalists.

The most valuable by-product produced on the farm is the skim milk.

The eight muscles of the human jaw exert a force of about 500 pounds.

Whitewash made of quicklime and ashes will destroy moss on tiles.

A body weighing one pound on earth would weigh twenty-seven and a half pounds on the sun.

The various countries of the world use 13,400 different kinds of postage stamps.

The eel has two separate hearts. One beats 60, the other 160 times a minute.

Some of the insurance companies of Paris refuse to insure people who dye their hair.

The standard of height in the British army is greater than in any other army in the world.

To prevent stockings wearing at the heels line the back of shoes with a piece of black velvet.

More steel is used in the manufacture of pins than in all the sword and gun factories in the world.

### The Fair Sex.

"Oh, the gladness of their gladness when
they're glad,
And the sadness of their sadness when
they're sad;
But the gladness of their gladness and
the sadness of their sadness
Are as nothing to their badness when
they're bad."

—New Yorker.

The first necessity of athletics is a sound stomach. Food is the source of all physical strength, but to extract and assimilate the strength from food requires that the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition should be in a condition of good health. What is true of the athlete is true of every man and woman; physical health and vigor depend upon the digestion and assimilation of food.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, builds the body up with solid flesh and muscle.

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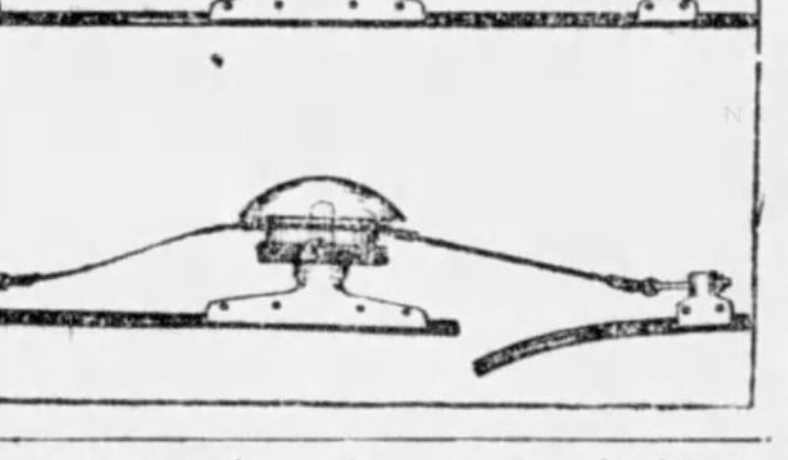
The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. **Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.**

## AUTOMATIC TROLLEY LINE CATCHER

The invention shown below is intended for use in connection with an overhead trolley wire, to hold up the loose ends when broken and prevent them from dangling to the ground to injure or perhaps kill passers-by. It is a matter of common observation that such accidental breaks take place in the great majority of cases adjacent to the supporting ears by which the span wire or gallows arm on a post maintains the trolley wire at the proper height from the ground, and the intention is to locate this line-catching device as shown in the illustration, on either side of the wire support. It may also be used wherever conditions of use or the state of the wire render it likely that a break may occur. Here a perfect wire is shown in the upper picture, and a broken wire, with the device supporting the loose end, in the lower picture. Were it not for this invention the broken end of a wire would fall to the ground, often causing the death of persons or horses by actual contact, or discharging the current of telephone or telegraph wires and damaging valuable instruments at a distance from the point of contact. The supporting device consists of a clamp to grip the wire without interfering with the passage of the trolley wheel, and having a connecting wire leading either to the adjacent ear or to some other point which will support the weight of the wire in case of a break.

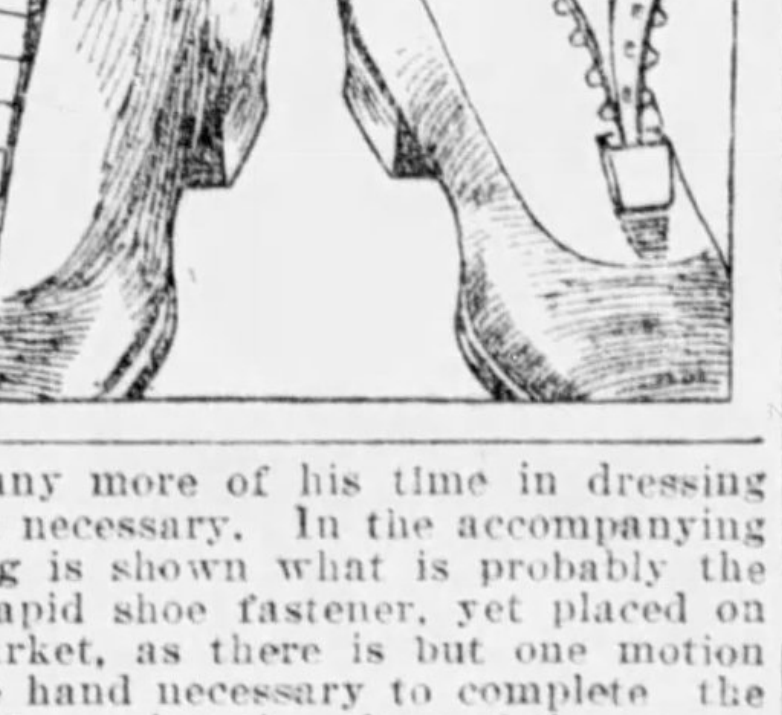


**Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.**

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

## A CONVENIENT SHOE FASTENER

One of the important considerations which guide some people in the matter of selecting a pair of shoes is the manner of fastening them on the feet, for when a man is in a hurry, as most men are in this century, he does not want to consume any more of his time in dressing than is necessary. In the accompanying drawing is shown what is probably the most rapid shoe fastener, yet placed on the market, as there is but one motion of the hand necessary to complete the work of securing the edges of the uppers together around the ankle. One advantage of this invention is that it can be used in connection with a shoe originally intended to be secured with laces, the labor of making the alteration being inconsiderable. As illustrated in the drawing, this fastening device consists of a series of projecting studs arranged on either edge of the upper, with a telescoping slide arranged to engage the studs and draw the edges of the upper toward each other as the sections are expanded. It will be seen that by grasping the outer section of this fastener and giving it an upward pull the inner sections will arrange themselves from the bottom to the top of the opening, drawing the edges together as they rise. The two top sections are shown in the picture, together with views of the shoe opened and closed. As the fastener is made of spring metal it will allow sufficient movement of the ankle to prevent binding, having in this an advantage over lace or button shoes.



### Circumambulation.

Miss Priscilla Battenfield, a young woman who has lived more than twenty years on the farm of David Phillips, near Maryville, had a singular experience last week. She was returning from the milk yard to the Phillips house, about a quarter mile distant, when she fell from a small bridge. She was not much hurt, and got up, and, as she supposed, started toward the house again. She soon found, however, that she was lost. It was dark and she became "turned around" in falling, and, instead of going toward the house went in the opposite direction. She wandered about all night, and early the next morning arrived, almost crazed with fear, at the farm of James Rice, twelve miles south of the Phillips farm. An amusing feature of her strange experience was that all night she carried the pail of milk with which she had started to the Phillips house, and still had it when she appeared at Rice's.—Kansas City Journal.

# VICTIM OF WOMAN'S WHIMS

## Fate of the Hungry Compositor Who Got a Job on a Fashion Paper.

He was a tramp compositor down on his luck and he had not had a square meal for a fortnight.

In desperation he applied for work on a fashion magazine and was taken on as a "sub." The copy with which he was furnished read something like this:

"Terrapin-green with garnitures of lemon white lace and champagne-colored velvet constituted the lovely gown on our cover page.

"Brown bread is a fashionable color in crepe, and harmonizes well with butter-colored lace.

"A gown of tomato-red was delightfully contrasted with lettuce-green velvet and oyster-white applique.

"Vegetable silk braid is one of the new trimmings.

"A charming breakfast gown is shown in beet-red cashmere.

"Egg-blue and melon-green are delightful new tints.

"Claret silk makes a charming waist.

"All shades of brown are popular, including chocolate, butternut, chestnut and hazel and the biscuit shades are also prominent.

"A coffee-colored dinner gown had sleeves of cream mousseline in souffle style.

"Prune color promises to have a great run.

"Apricot, orange and banana are the newest shades of yellow.

"Almond-white galloon appears on a wine-colored broadcloth gown, and motifs of pistache velvet were introduced for contrast. Crushed strawberry has given way to the grape shades, and mulberry to bonbon pink.

"Tobacco is one of the most becoming shades of brown."

His fellow printers noticed that he acted strangely and groaned at times, but before they became aware of the seriousness of the case he fell to the floor and expired. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "Acute dyspepsia, superinduced by over-eating."—New York Sun.

## HINTS FOR THE SHOPPERS

For the seeker after prizes for card parties and the like the stores are equipped with no end of supplies. Miniature articles of all kinds and for all uses are particularly abundant and are to be recommended in an age when dozens of household accessories enter to every one that takes its leave. The mother and the daughter of the present generation are equally interested in the collection of everything and souvenirs (indiscriminate collectors of everything, they were described in one household), and prizes that require little care and less room are sure to be appreciated. If they have a use so much the better.

Take the dainty little mirrors, for example, with sliding covers, which are requisites of the opera bag for the rearrangement of the hat and disordered locks. They are to be had in gold and silver, plated and solid, and in gun metal and enamel, and cost from a few cents up. Some of the designs are exquisite in the extreme and some of the richest are jeweled.

Then to accompany the little mirrors in shopping or opera bags there are the tiniest and daintiest puff boxes, each equipped with a little powder puff. One would lie in the closed palm of the hand without fear of detection. A charming little round box is of antique gold in heavy repousse set in the center with a big boraque pearl. Another is of ruddy transparent enamel decorated on the cover with a miniature picture in exquisite colors.

Fully as natty as those of costlier make are the little gun metal boxes, inset with delicate traceries of silver or left perfectly plain.

Pretty cups and saucers always find a welcome. A cup filled with chocolates, the top covered with a small fancy paper mat and cup and saucer held firmly by a criss-cross of ribbon, make a charming prize. There are all sorts of beautiful wares for the purpose, Japanese, French and domestic and the fragile Bellek that comes from old Ireland. For inexpensive bestowals real Japanese treasures to be had "for a song" are always to be recommended.

The gun metal cigarette boxes traced in silver designs and match boxes of the same ilk would always be hailed with delight by men victors. They would appreciate, too, a tiny ping-pong table with a pair of cats in gleeful action. This, however, is done in French bronze and costs a "penny or two."

There are paper weights, always a welcome addition to the desk, in all sorts of grotesque shapes. A little gray goose, for instance, is most appropriate for a booby prize and heavy enough to anchor the papers on the windest day. There is a little gray donkey, too, a serene little animal that would fill the same office to perfection.

From Japan come beautiful boxes of rice straw inlay, which could be given to either a man or a woman player. There are tiny boxes for rubber bands, little ones for packs of cards, bigger ones for handkerchiefs and so, to a big size which would accommodate photographs nicely.

From the same source are the carved tree bark boxes, fragrant as the forest from which the wood hailed, and just the thing for handkerchiefs, gloves and laces.

Pretty "ivory" fans (made of celluloid) decorated with college colors and devices, would receive a warm greeting from the girls. They are just big enough for the pocket.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE COMMA

Lately in a small town in Germany the school inspector arrived on his tour of inspection to soon after his last visit to please the mayor, who was asked to accompany him.

"I shoud like to know why this ass has come again so soon?" muttered the mayor to himself, as he put on his hat. The inspector overheard the remark, but pretended to ignore it, and was soon busy in examining the pupils in punctuation. The mayor told him: "We don't trouble about commas and such like here."

The inspector told one of the pupils to write on the blackboard: "The mayor of Ritzelbuttel says the inspector is an ass."

"Now," he added, "put a comma after Ritzelbuttel and another after inspector."

The pupil did so, and it is believed that the mayor has altered his opinion as to the value of commas.—Exchange.

### If Others Only Knew It!

Bright—Have you heard the latest mother-in-law joke?

Dulle—There are no mother-in-law jokes.—Penn. Punch Bowl.

**Will You Write a Postal To Get Well?**

Send me no money—simply a postal card, stating the book you need.

Or tell me a friend who needs one.

I will then mail an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may test it a month to prove what it can do. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails I will pay the druggist myself.

I will leave the decision to you.

I risk those six bottles on the faith that my Restorative will cure. I have risked them in hundreds of thousands of cases, and 39 out of each 40 have paid because they got well.

Otherwise not a penny is wanted.

After a lifetime of effort I have learned how to strengthen the inside nerves. My Restorative brings back that power which alone makes every vital organ act. There is no other way to cure chronic diseases; no other way to make weak organs well.

Won't you ask about a remedy that stands a test like this?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 58, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed)
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

**Smoking Cures Catarrh.**

**A Combination of Herbs, Smoked in a Pipe, Cures Catarrh of Head, Nose and Throat.**

**SAMPLES MAILED FREE.**

**Contains No Tobacco and Is Pleasant and Easy to Use.**

The fact that the smoking of tobacco is injurious to the health is no argument against the use of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure in a pipe, or in the form of cigarettes, as this remedy contains no tobacco or any injurious drug. The effect of a remedy applied directly to the diseased part is much better than the uncertain action of medicines taken into the stomach. This is the philosophy, profound as it is simple, of the treatment of catarrh with Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure.

It is the only known remedy that can penetrate the recesses of the head, throat and lungs. No liquid remedy can do this. No spray that ever was devised—surely no "constitutional" nostrum taken into the stomach—can reach the inflamed surfaces and cleanse, soothe and heal them as this medicated smoke-vapor does.

In order to demonstrate its merits, a three days' trial treatment will be sent, absolutely free, to any sufferer. Address, Dr. Blosser Company, 348 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga.

# THE FARMSTEAD.

## INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

### Hollow Celery Stalks.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the cause of celery getting hollow?—E. L. B., Ashland, O.

We believe this is due to the wet season, or to the celery being grown in ground which is too moist. Take celery for the table, and put it upright in one of the old-fashioned upright celery glasses, and if it stands for a couple of hours, or from one meal to another, it absorbs so much moisture by capillary attraction that the lower portions of the stalk are really uneatable. This has led to the modern practice of putting celery on the table in a long, shallow dish, without water. Why should not a surplus of water lead to the absorption of too much, and a hollow stalk as a consequence?

We shall be glad to hear from celery growers on this subject.—Editor Farmstead.

### Dehorning Calves.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to G. B., Dunbridge, O., for dehorning calves: Take caustic potash and when the horn starts so that you can feel it, wet the place where the horn is, and rub with the potash. Lunar caustic is good, but more expensive.—T. A. H., Princeton, Kan.

### Ruptured Animals.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the man with a ruptured colt, tell him to take canvas or bedticking, make a girth six or eight inches wide, and sew another piece of ticking on the inside of the girth, like a pocket, loosely. Now take a sponge the size of your first, and put it in the pocket, right under the lump or rupture. Take another strip of ticking, and put it around the colt's neck like a collar; then sew a strip of ticking from the collar to the under part of the girth, and one strip from the neck to hold the girth in the proper place. You can take the sponge out after five or six days, and soften it up; then put it back again. You need nothing else. I have cured them six inches long, without getting sore. The sponge must come directly over the rupture.—T. M., Rogersville, O.

### Blanching and Keeping Celery.

Editor Farmstead:—I note a discussion of celery in your department. Permit me to give some facts of interest. First it must be remembered that celery is killed if exposed to frost of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Hence it must be placed in trenches before hard frosts, and better, soon after the first moderate frosts have checked its growth.

For early blanching, boards twelve inches or more wide are used by many market gardeners. It is simple: Prepare very strong wires for clamping the boards together at the top. In placing the boards, a man at each end of the board slips the upper side well under the leaves and then brings the lower end of the board to the proper position. While this is done two men on the other side are performing the same operation. The tops are then clamped with the wire, and the bottoms of the boards are supported properly by stakes driven at proper intervals. If the celery has been planted six inches apart, in very rich soil, they will have grown well together by blanching time. The illustration showing this method was published in the Weekly Inter Ocean of August 26. For winter use we have always followed the old-fashioned way of lifting the individual plants with what earth will adhere to them, and handling them as follows:

Select a dry spot, throw out the soil about twelve inches deep, and three feet wide; in this place the celery on their roots with what earth will adhere in digging. In earthing them up, hold the stalks so no earth can enter between or in the crowd. Pack earth rather firmly about the stalks, nearly to the tops of the leaves, and so one plant may not come in contact with another. So proceed, packing row by row, until you have the plants all in. A covering to shed rain is to be placed over the trench, and sufficient litter thrown over all to protect from frost. Market gardeners form this covering of brushy poles and hay. In this way the late celery will be ready for use about the first of January, and continue in use often until the middle of May.

When celery is wanted for use during the winter, the end of the trench may be opened and plants enough to last for some time removed to the cellar, and planted in a box of earth, or in damp moss to keep fresh. If very severe frosts occurs the celery in the trench must have additional covering, sufficient to keep out frost. Farmers may reserve celery in a cold cellar, as before described, if there be room available; or the plants may be placed in a cold house, such as many nurserymen have.

### Lightning Rods.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader please tell me how to put a set of lightning rods on my house? Should they come to the ground in two different places, and should they be connected on top of house? Please explain all about it.—J. C. C., Camp Creek, W. Va.

A builder in this city states that in erecting large structures it is the custom to connect all the rods on a building, and to have plenty of ground communication. The ends of the rods should go down into the ground to where the earth is always moist, and it would be better, in dry localities, to have a plate of metal, 2 by 4 feet or larger, at the end of the rod, and planted edgewise. We shall be glad to hear from Blade readers who have had experience.—Editor Farmstead.

### To Make Cider Vinegar.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any of the readers of The Blade tell me how to make cider turn to vinegar quickly?—M. B., Berrien county, Mich.

Bacteria are the agents which make this fermentation and the production of vinegar. The writer has never tried the experiment, but he would certainly try at least one barrel of cider by putting in some "vinegar mother," taken from recent vinegar. Meanwhile we shall be glad to publish any communications from readers who have tried methods of bringing cider to vinegar quickly.—Editor Farmstead.

### Commercial Fertilizers.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to questions asked about commercial fertilizers I would say that I have used them for six years and that I discovered that it was injurious to the land. It appeared, when I used it on wheat, that the fertelizer seemed to draw all the plant food from the land into the wheat and there was nothing left for the grass to live on. The land did not look poor, it was dark and rich looking, but would not raise clover, and what timothy did grow was very short, so I decided to quit its use.

I now lime for grass. I sow about 700 pounds to an acre, on top, before I sow the wheat, and if I want a good yield of wheat I use about 250 pounds of fertilizer with about 200 pounds of lime, mixed.

In 1900 I limed two acres and sowed mammoth clover and timothy on it with the wheat. This harvest I cut the best yield of hay on that two acres that I ever saw harvested. My neighbors say that I cut ten tons of hay off that two acres.

I think that any farmer could (if he would) easily, without figuring, discover that there are not enough cattle and stock in the United States to furnish blood and bone to fertilize one-half the land that is fertilized to-day. I would like to hear what others have to say on this matter.—R. A. L., Pa.

### Varieties of Quinces.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone please tell me through The Blade about the growth, the life, good varieties of the quince tree, what soil is most suited to its growth, and when they should be planted?—O. S., Pine Grove, Md.

### Mink Bait.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone please tell me the best kind of bait and the name of the oil used in trapping mink?—R. D. M., Ottawa, Ill.

### A Freak in Apples.

Editor Farmstead:—I have in my orchard a few apple trees that were originally winter Pearmain, but on account of bitter-rot the tops were sawed out and they were top-grafted with winesap. This year, while picking, we found that some of the apples were very sweet. On examination it was found that one branch of one graft bore sweet apples, while the other two branches of the same graft, and the rest of the tree, bore winesaps. The size color and shape of the sweet apples are identically the same as the winesap. Have picked this tree for several years and never noticed anything of this freak before. Can any reader of The Blade throw any light on the subject? The truth of this statement can be vouched for by at least three good men. Will add that the tree standing next in the row is a Putnam sweet.—J. W. A., Lowell, O.

## THE FARMER BOY.

### Discussion of a Recent Editorial Article in the Blade.

Editor Blade:—I noticed quite an interesting article in your editorial columns in regard to city-reared and country-reared boys, as to their general qualifications for useful capacities in life. There has been much discussion as to "How to Keep the Boys on the Farm," and your opinion so nearly coincides with my view that I shall briefly show why farmer boys do succeed.

In the first place, to keep all the boys on the farm as a life pursuit would overstock their avocation, and we would have more producers than consumers. Diversity of occupations or business pursuits is necessary, as this makes a market for the surplus products. Besides there is a great demand for farm boys in all the great enterprises of today. It would be disastrous to our country should this element cease to enter the business arena of our cities. The call is constant for honest, energetic country boys, whose brawn and muscle have been so developed on the farm that they are fitted to stand the mental strain necessarily involved in mercantile affairs, or to occupy professional positions.

What induces so many farmer boys to leave the farm? They get the idea that farm life is menial, fit only for the tramp or low-born foreigners. They estimate things by their exterior; they compare the smooth, fashionable city man with the farmer in his rough garments; they notice the uncouthness of the latter's exterior, his lack of suavity and style. This they in some way associate with the idea that the farmer is verdant or unsophisticated. The sooner the boy learns his mistake the better for him. Parents should inculcate in their boys the idea that agriculture is not an ignominious calling but one that is highly honored by all civilized nations, as all have created a department for the benefit of the tiller of the soil—something that no other vocation can boast of. Our own nation has so honored this calling that it has given a cabinet officer, whose wisdom is acknowledged and his advice sought in all momentous affairs of the government.

Parents should teach their children that the primeval calling of man was husbandry, and that beneath that homespun exterior or homely garb and blunt address may be a mind embellished with the finest thoughts and deepest wisdom, and a heart whose every emotion is for the betterment of his fellow-creatures. The boy should know that gold is not found in the smooth marble, but in the rough quartz, and that pearls are always found in a homely bivalve. Parents complain that their boys leave them when they need them most, and resort to cities or railroads for employment. A great many parents are to blame for this. If the father is dissatisfied with his avocation it is but natural the children will be. If it is the united sentiment of both parents that the farmer's life is pleasant, profitable, honorable and essential to the existence of the nation's welfare, if they will inculcate this into their children's minds when the mind is plastic and easily moulded, they will become so thoroughly imbued that this vocation will become a part of their mental being. Some of the religious denominations have demonstrated this fact, and say "give us the control of the children until 14 years old, then you can have them." This means that at that age the mind can be indelibly fixed in its principles. So it is with an avocation. They can be taught that their father's calling is the best. Surely agriculture would not be monotonous to any one, as agricultural labor is so varied; the whole scope of mechanical, mercantile and scientific knowledge is traversed. In his repairing and improving the farmer becomes a carpenter, blacksmith or other tradesman. In his manipulation of the soil he becomes chemist. In control of his family and animals he becomes a pharmacist and surgeon. Then, in different departments of his labor he becomes a botanist, an entomologist, even becomes conversant with astronomy and meteorology.

His financial dealings should give him a fair insight into the mercantile and banking business. He has to know enough law to protect himself against imposition and encroachments. Certainly the farmer's calling is kaleidoscopic enough to dispel all monotony. Surely a boy could amuse himself while traveling through this labyrinthian museum of natural scenery, where he will intuitively imbibe and become conversant with those natural sciences which are taught in the educational institutions of our land. The sanitary benefit of farm life is worth more to the youth than a Klondike or Kimberly. The deep draught which he drinks from the mystic fountain of youth, so sacredly guarded by the goddess Ceres, will give him buoyancy, happiness and wealth, blessings of which none but those that follow the primordial calling of man receive and enjoy.—D. M., Straughn, Ind.

## TOBACCO CURING.

### Manner of Harvesting and Curing Down in Connecticut.

A tobacco barn on the east side of the Connecticut river is made with every other board hinged, so as to open like a door. On the west side of the river a few barns are made in the same way, but most of them have a horizontal cut half way up the barn, and doors that open up from the cut and down from the cut. The river, curiously enough, marks a division in custom. South Deerfield is opposite Sunderland. Hatfield is opposite Hadley. In South Deerfield and Hatfield, and in Whateley, which is between them, the tobacco is "tied," while in Sunderland and Hadley it is "slatted." Each side of the river naturally insists that its own method is the better. Each, too, insists long and loud that its barns are the more effective, and neither side makes trial of the ways of the other side.

The tobacco is cut close to the ground just as corn is cut, but instead of being allowed to fall, it is laid down gently in rows, as it grew. It is then removed to wagons, it is laid out smoothly in two or three layers, or even five layers, and carried to the barn, where each stalk is tied with stout twine, made especially for the purpose. The stalk is then handed from one to another until it has reached the upper poles of the barn, when it is tied firmly in place. Children do much of the handling, although it is heavy work, and you must always be careful not to bruise the leaves. To avoid bruising, too, the load on the wagon must always be light, and the cutting may not keep much in advance of the carting.

When the slatting method is used, slats, which resemble laths, with a steel needle on one end, are run through the stalks, and the plants are hung as close together as they can be conveniently. The slats are then loaded on carts, constructed much like hay-ricks, but with the uprights high enough to let the plants clear of the bottom. In emergencies other wagons are pressed into service, and two or three layers of the slatted plants piled on the bottom. At the barn the slats, with their burden, are simply transferred from the wagon to the poles.

The advocates of slatting claim that by their righteous method much handling of the tobacco is avoided, and free currents of air about the plants make longer transportation possible. In a place like Sunderland, where much tobacco is grown in the meadow and carried to barns on the village street, this last is an important consideration. But the conscientious opponents of slatting say that the lower leaves are injured by the process, and the curing in the barn is less satisfactory.

The work on the tobacco is not finished when it is taken to the barn, nor is the killing worry over. The method of curing is very different now from that used in the south, where artificial heat is employed, and barns often burn down during the curing process; but the natural method has its own disadvantages. Every morning the barn doors are opened as soon as the air is dry, and every night, before the evening damp has come, the doors are closed. With good weather, all goes blithely; but a series of wet days, or the much-dreaded, hot muggy weather will induce pole-sweat, which makes the leaves rot and affects the flavor even of the leaves that escape direct injury. Pole-sweat is the last danger that threatens tobacco. Once the vegetable moisture is out of the plants, nothing remains but to pack the tobacco and market it.

Curiously enough, the first thing to do after drying tobacco is to moisten it again, because dry tobacco is too brittle to handle. The big barn doors are opened again, but this time when the river mist is in the valley. The mist usually rises ever autumn morning, like heavy fog, and remains until 9 or 10 o'clock. The work of the farmer is then simple. But occasionally there is not enough moisture. Last year, for instance, it was January before the stripping could be begun. Some farmers, becoming impatient, experimented with steam, but the buyers claimed that the tobacco was injured by it, and the experiment will probably not be repeated.

When the tobacco is well moistened, it is carried into the stripping-room, where it is covered with heavy cloths to hold the dampness. The men then fall eagerly to work, taking each plant separately, stripping the leaves from the stalk and laying them in the packing box. This box is lined with heavy brown paper, under which the cords for tying have been placed in position. The leaves are put in carefully, with the tips toward the center and the butts at the ends of the box. When the box is full, the paper is put across the top and the bundle is tied. Then one side of the box, which is hinged for the purpose, is let down and the bundle taken out. By this time the heat of the stripping-room has dried the leaves, and the bundle is at last ready for the market.

Tobacco is never taken away for sale, for buyers come to the farm and make their bargains directly with the growers. The price varies not only according to the supply, but also according to the quality and condition of the leaf. Some land has the reputation of growing better flavored tobacco than other land in the neighborhood. The number of years that tobacco has been grown on a certain strip will also make a difference. The first few years the flavor of the tobacco is rank and the leaf undesirable. The buyer takes all such things into consideration. Consequently he gives eight cents a pound to one man and 20 cents to his neighbor. Of late years the buyers have been in the habit of taking the crop as it stands and fixing the price then, but when they come for the goods they change the price on plea of faults in the curing. As a result, there has been much dissatisfaction.

Often a farmer holds his crop in hope of a higher price. Sometimes he gains by it and sometimes he loses. In the marketing of tobacco, as in the growing, there are many chances. The farmer is kept almost as tense as a Wall street operator. Perhaps this is one reason for the fascination there is about the crop.

After the tobacco has been taken from the field in August or early September, the plants send up a new growth which sometimes reaches a considerable height. But this second growth is without value, and is turned under at the fall plowing. Perhaps because it is valueless, it is seldom harmed by frost. The first growth, on the other hand, is extremely sensitive. Occasionally a single plant is left for seed, and its tall spike of pink blossoms is a striking object in the middle of a bare field.

No other crop is ever put in to follow tobacco, even when the harvest is gathered early in August, nor is there any alteration of crops. The same land is used for years, and kept rich by heavy fertilizing. The second growth is considered a help in the fertilizing process. Even the stalks of the first growth are used. They are spread over the lawns and in the fields, and left to rot during the winter.

The amount of land under cultivation by individual farmers varies from one acre to 40 acres, and the average production is from 800 to 2,000 pounds an acre. Occasionally nowadays, a little Sumatra tobacco is put in and grown under canvas. The appearance of these covered fields, white, in the midst of an almost universal green, is singular. But at present there are few of them. The old method of growing in the open field is still the prevailing one.—Cor. of Boston Transcript.

### Mrs. Baba's View.

Ali Baba had just told his wife the secret of the cave.

"How lovely!" she exclaimed, "now I can get Ali money without a divorce."

And Morgianna had to be called to help revive him.—New York Sun.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

**BLACK-DRAUGHT Stock and Poultry Medicine.**

**"I have had occasion to use your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and am pleased to say that I never used anything for stock that gave half as good satisfaction. I heartily recommend it to all owners of stock.**

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### The Rustic's Reverie.

"When th' frost is on th' pun'kin
An' th' fodder's in th' shock
When th' ha'f-froze bees is buzzin'
'Round th' apple butter crock
When th' crow peers down an' sasses
Es he flies past on th' wing
When th' buckwheat's ripe an' ready
An' th' cider got some sting
When th' chestnut burrs is bustin'
An' th' red squir'l's on th' go,
Storing beechnuts in his dwellin'
'G'inst th' zero time an' snow,
When th' skies look sort o' solemn
An' a haze hangs over all,
Then yew jes' kin bet yew'r mittens
Thet th' time o' year is fall.

—Boston Post.

# Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

**Election Guesses.**

To all who have written us within the past two weeks about election results: The vote of Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania at the last election for governor was printed in the bureau on August 7. Please refer to your files.

As to Ohio elections, on July 17 we gave a list of the officers voted for on Tuesday, Nov. 4. We gave the vote for secretary of state for a number of years, in bureau of July 31. We explained the succession of state officials in Ohio, showed that the ticket varies in some particulars every year, and explained the bearing of national contests in the state election in the bureau for May 29. Please refer to your files. We cannot reprint. It is unjust to other readers who don't care to have space wasted by repetition.

As to forecasts of the election of November 4: We have printed, time and again, that we will make no guesses, give no estimates, predict nothing whatever as to the total vote on that day. Nobody knows anything about it. If it be a rainy day, there will be 40,000 to 80,000 fewer votes cast than if it be bright, clear and dry.

**Bret Harte.**

"Please give a sketch of the life of Bret Harte and mention some of his principal literary works."—M, Michigan.

Francis Bret Harte, poet and realistic writer, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1839. He had an ordinary school education, and in 1854 went to California with his mother. There he drifted from school teaching to the printer's case, to mining and back again to the case, where he composed and himself set up his first newspaper articles. In 1857 he went to San Francisco and became a compositor in the office of the Golden Era. It was then he began to write clever sketches of frontier life, which were published anonymously. They attracted attention and Harte left the case to devote his whole attention to writing. In 1864 he was appointed secretary at the United States branch mint and held the office for six years, writing poems meanwhile for the San Francisco papers that attracted wide attention, among them "John Burns, of Gettysburg," "The Society Upon the Stanislaus," "The Pliocene Skull," and others. He organized and began editing The Overland Monthly in July, 1868, and the second issue contained "The Luck of Roaring Camp," the first of his famous mining camp stories. In September of 1870 apeared his "Plain Language from Truthful James," popularly known as "The Heathen Chinese." It was in 1870 that he was appointed professor of recent literature in the University of California, which place he resigned a year later, and settled in New York. In 1878 he was appointed consul to Crefeld, Germany, and in 1880 was transferred to Glasgow, Scotland, where he continued till 1885. After that he remained abroad, and finally made his permanent home at Lancaster Gate, London, where he died on the night of May 5, 1902.

**Presbyterian Doctrine.**

"I read that the Presbyterians have made a change in their doctrine and I fail to see it published. Will you be so kind as to publish the old and new, and oblige a 30-year old subscriber."—O. P. R., Marengo, Ill.

An endeavor has been made to state in more modern terms and more concise form the doctrines held by the Presbyterian church, so as to enable persons to understand them as briefly stated. They claim, however, no essential change in the doctrines. It is true that these doctrines are stated so as to exclude certain much-misunderstood points, such as the "election" of infants and absolute predestination, making more prominent the teaching as to God's love. It is difficult to make a brief statement of the reformed faith adopted by the late general assembly of the Presbyterian church. Copies of it can be obtained from the Presbyterian board of publication, containing detailed statement of it.

**Yellowstone Park.**

"Will you please give through The Blade a description of the Yellowstone Park."—T. H. W., Somonauk, Ill.

Yellowstone National park occupies the extreme northwestern corner of Wyoming, and forms a square about 75 miles on each side, or 5,675 square miles, nearly all of it more than 6,000 feet above the sea level, and rising in snow-covered mountains to 10,000 or 14,000 feet. The region is remarkable as well for its scenery as for its famous hot springs and geysers. The Yellowstone river has two falls about 15 miles below the lake, the lower one 330 feet in height. Then it passes 20 miles through the Grand Canon, at the end of which Tower creek empties into it. This creek flows through a deep and gloomy canon known as the Devil's Den, and falls into the Yellowstone, over a beautiful fall of 156 feet. The hot springs of White mountain, near the northern boundry of the park, extend for 1,000 feet over the sloping side, their snow-white deposits looking like frozen cascades. Sulphur mountain has fissures and craters which emit sulphurous fumes, and a few miles away is an active mud volcano, with a crater 25 feet in dameter. The hot springs of the park number nearly 10,000. The geysers are the most magnificent in the world. They are found principally on the Firehole river, a fork of the Madison, at the western end of Shoshone lake, and in the Norris basin, to the north of that on the Firehole. It was visited and described in 1869, and explored and mapped in 1871. In 1872 congress set it apart as a public park for the people. United States cavalry is quartered in the park to preserve the forests and wild animals and to act as police. A branch of the Northern Pacific railroad extends to the northern boundary of the park.

**Presidential Elections.**

M. W. C., Oxford, Iowa: The twelfth amendment to the constitution says that, if no person have a majority of the Presidential electors, then, from the three highest, "the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President." It also provides that the vote in the House shall be taken by states, each state having one vote; and that a majority of the states shall be necessary to a choice. Now, in case the states were equally divided, there would be no election by the House. You inquire what would then happen?

First, if the electors chose a Vice President, he would be inaugurated as President, of course. If no Vice Presidential candidate had a majority of the electors, then the Senate would choose a Vice President, who would be inaugurated as President on March 4. The senators would vote individually, and it could be a very remote contingency that the Senate would fail to elect under such circumstances. Patriotism, if nothing else, would impel some senator, in case of a deadlock, to absent himself, so that an election could be had. But in case of such a tie, it is probable the Presidential succession act would come into play, and the secretary of state become President. For you must remember that the terms of the cabinet officers do not expire by constitutional limitation at noon on March 4, as do those of the President and vice President.

The twelfth amendment does not prevent the election of a President by the house of one political party, and a vice President by the senate of a different party.

**Magellan's Voyage.**

C. O. S., Lawford, W. Va.: Fernando Magalhaens, or Magellan, was born in Portugal, about 1470. He served with distinction in the Portuguese navy in the East Indies for five years. About 1517 he went to Spain, where he persuaded Cardinal Ximenes that the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, then a much coveted possession, could be reached by sailing westward, and thus be claimed by Spain, under the agreement between Spain and Portugal that all countries discovered up to 180 degrees west of the Azores should belong to Spain, while all discovered east of that line should belong to Portugal.

A fleet of five vessels was equipped with which Magellan sailed from San Lucas, September 20, 1579. He discovered Patagonia and the strait called by his name. On November 28, 1520, he passed through it and reached the Pacific, which he so named. One vessel had been lost, another deserted; but with the remaining three he started across the Pacific. On March 6, 1521, he discovered and named the Ladrones. On March 16 he reached Samar, of the Philippine group. He immediately set about converting the natives. On April 27, 1521, he went with 55 men to the little island of Mactan, whose chief refused baptism. In the battle which ensued, Magellan was killed. The expedition, reduced to a single ship, the Victoria, and 18 men, reached Spain September 6, 1522, under Juan Sebastian Cano, and was the first to circumnavigate the globe.

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**Minnesota's "Jog."**

"Please give the history of the 'jog' in northwestern Minnesota—that small area separate from the state, northwest of Rainy Lake river to the most westerly point of Lake of the Woods. How far as it from the 49th parallel to the northwest point? And what is its area?"—J. M. L., Freedom, Ind.

We know that this separate bit of the state originated in a lack of knowledge, at that time, of the exact geography of that portion of the country, but not the details. Will some friend who has the information send it, so that we may answer the above fully?

**The Best Educated.**

"What President of the United States has had the best college education?"—L. T. B., Hollow Rock, Tenn.

Undoubtedly Theodore Roosevelt is entitled to be designated as the best educated man among our Presidents. A number of them were college-bred men, but all colleges are not alike; nor is the average college graduate of thirty or forty or more years ago to be compared to the graduate of a modern college. The latter, especially where he was trained in the best of modern institutions, has a mental grasp and a breadth of culture impossible at an earlier day. Mr. Roosevelt entered the Presidency very young, and graduated in 1880.

**Trinidad Pitch Lakes.**

"Please tell me about the pitch lakes of Trinidad."—W. S. B., Hyde, La.

Asphalt, called also bitumen and mineral pitch, is a mineral substance found in many parts of the world. It is extensively used to pave city streets. One noted locality from which it is brought is the Island of Trinidad. Here, in a volcanic region, where there are several so-called "lakes" of asphalt. The largest of these is 1½ miles in circumference. It is hot at the center, where the asphalt is in a melted state; around the borders, it is solid. It is dug out and exported to Europe and the United States for use in paving. The excavation gradually fills up with asphalt from below.

**Capt. Brady.**

"Please give a brief history of Captain Brady, an early pioneer of Ohio. Was he murdered by Indians, or what caused his death?"—D. S., Station 15, Ohio.

Unfortunately we cannot find a biography of Captain Samuel Brady, who seems to have been in northeastern Ohio, much such a man as was Daniel Boone in Kentucky. He lived on Chartiers creek, on the south side of the Ohio river, and being a man of herculean strength, activity and courage, he was generally selected as leader of the white borderers where they made an incursions into the Indian country north of the Ohio. We have no account of his death. If any reader can send us a brief sketch, we will gladly publish it.

**Educational Voting Test.**

"Please tell me in what states is there an educational qualification for voters, and if it will not occupy too much space, give the substance of the Massachusetts law which requires an educational test for voter."—G. W. F., Central Station, West Virginia.

California requires the ability to read the constitution in English and to write his name; Connecticut requires the ability to read in the English language; Massachusetts, to read and write; Louisiana, the ability to read and write, or who own $300 worth of property assessed in their name, or whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867; Mississippi, to read or understand the constitution; North Carolina, to read and write any section of the constitution in English—but this is not required of those who were entitled to vote in any state on January 1, 1867, nor of the lineal descendants of such persons. The new constitution of Virginia has a similar provision.

**Popular Vote of 1900.**

"Please give the popular vote cast for McKinley, Bryan and the Prohibition candidate for President of the United States in 1900."—J. M., Cutler, Ill.

The popular vote in 1900 was:

| | |
|---|---|
| McKinley, Republican | 7,208,224 |
| Bryan, Democrat | 6,358,224 |
| Woolley, Prohibition | 208,853 |
| Wharton Barker, Populist | 50,373 |
| Debs, Social Democrat | 86,686 |
| Malloney, Social Lobor | 39,759 |
| Leonard, U. C. | 1,059 |
| Ellis, U. R. | 5,698 |

**President Roosevelt.**

"What is the height and also the weight of President Roosevelt? Some claim here that he is a very small man, while others claim that he is of ordinary size."—F. M., Olivet, Iowa.

We have not the exact figures, but the writer has frequently seen Mr. Roosevelt, and judges him to be about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighing about 175 or 180 pounds. He has a magnificent chest development, which, in his picture, leads one to suppose that he is a short man—which he is not. He is of average height, and very solidly built.

**A Scriptural Query.**

J. H. C., Whitesville, N. Y.: The passages, John xv, 26, and xvi, 7, 13, are generally considered as referring to the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles upon the day of Pentecost, as related in Acts ii, 1 to 4, inclusive. The passages do not refer to something which is yet to come at the present time. Christ was speaking to his disciples, and telling them of an event of which they were to be witnesses.

**Virginia F. Townsend.**

"Please give a sketch of the poetess and lecturer, Virginia F. Townsend."—E. G. B., West Unity, O.

Virginia Frances Townsend was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1836. For a number of years she was editor of Arthur's Home Magazine, and has been for many years a contributor to periodicals. Her works are: While It Was Morning; Buds from Christmas Boughs; By and By; Amy Dean; The Battlefields of Our Fathers; A Woman's Word; One Woman's Two Lovers; Lenox Dare; The Hollands; Janet Strong; Only Girls; A Boston Girl's Ambition; Six in All; But a Philistine; and numerous other novels. She is still living.

**The Creoles.**

"Please tell something of the creoles, their characteristics, and as much of their history as possible."—L. M. C., Arcade, New York.

The word creole is a corruption of the Spanish word criollo, which signifies one born in America of European ancestors. In this, the original sense, all native white people in this country are creoles. The word, in its English use, is limited to persons born in or near the tropics; and is made to include people of all colors. Some people suppose this word to imply a mixture of African blood, but this is an error. In Louisiana, and at possibly other points, the word creole is applied to the descendants of early French and Spanish settlers. It does not imply a distinct race of people, as you seem to suppose.

**Cobwebs.**

"What causes cobwebs, and why are they seen only on bright warm days in the fall?"—E. M. H., Stavanger, Ill.

The word cobweb is from an old Germanic word, kop or kob, a spider; hence, cobweb is nothing but the spider's web, and is applied to all varieties, and not alone to one, as you appear to suppose. There are hundreds of different species of spiders, several families of which wander after their prey, among plants and grasses, and in trees and shrubs; some of which weave webs, and others throw out long filaments to entrap prey. We do not think it a fact that the webs of any of these are found only in the fall. Probably closer examination would show that this is done all through the warm months.

**Congressional Library.**

"My father was at the G. A. R. encampment, and they told him that the new library at Washington is the finest building in the world. I say not. Please tell us what is considered the finest, and how the library ranks."—A. W. J. Logansport, Ind.

The statement that the congressional library is the finest in the world is probably correct. But the question is, what is meant by "finest?" It is not the largest, nor the oldest, nor the costliest; but none of these are taken into consideration. It is the finest in its completeness, in its adaptation to the purposes designed, in the elegance and excellence of its ornamentation, and in its being entirely modern, with every one of the latest features in lighting, heating, and for the comfort and convenience of the public.

**Joan of Arc.**

"Will you kindly give me a brief sketch of the life of Joan of Arc?"—A. K. B., Meadville, Pa.

Joan of Arc, or Jeanne d' Arc, to give the French form, known as the Maid of Orleans, was a French peasant girl, born about 1411, burned at the stake in Rouen in 1431. She received no instruction, and was of course densely ignorant, as were all the peasants of that day. She was accustomed to all farm work, but her especial duties were tending sheep and riding horses to water. She was devout, and intensely superstitious. She was born at Domremy, in Lorraine, now a province of France. Civil dissensions at the time were rending France. The peasants at Domremy sympathized with the Orleans party. Joan shared the political excitement, and was also a religious enthusiast. At the age of 13 she began to believe herself the subject of supernatural visitations, and declared she heard voices and saw visions. A few years later she became possessed with the idea that she was called to deliver her country and crown her King, whose fortunes were then desperate. After many efforts, she obtained an audience with him, and demanded to be allowed to lead his armies against his enemies. After much priestly discussion as to whether she was under alleged Satanic influence, her request was granted. A suit of armor was made for her, and she was placed at the head of 10,000 troops, commanded by royal officers. These troops attacked the English who were besieging Orleans, and in a week forced them to raise the siege, in May, 1429. Her presence struck terror into the superstitious souls of the English, and in three months Charles was crowned at Orleans, Joan in full armor at his side. But in 1430 she was captured by the English, who took her to Rouen, where she was tried for sorcery, found guilty, and burned in the market place on May 31, 1431. She was a religious enthusiast, self-deceived, and her victories were due to the unusual superstition of the time—it giving the French courage, and disheartening the English.

**Spontaneous Generation.**

"Have any of the lower forms of animal or plant life been produced artificially?"—L. E. M., Mediapolis, Iowa.

Many experiments in spontaneous generation have been tried, but none have succeeded. The most important successful step was this: The star-fishes are very low in the scale of animals in which the sexes are different individuals. One scientist, who has been investigating the beginnings of life, kept the sexes of star-fish separate. When the female deposited her eggs, they were, of course, infertile, lacking the male principle. But by keeping them immersed in water in which certain salts had been dissolved, the eggs hatched, and produced perfect star-fish. These experiments were repeated successfully again and again.

**Who Was the Author?**

"Who is the author of the words, "United we stand, divided we fall?" On what occasion were they uttered?"—J. F. R., Berlin X Roads, O.

We cannot tell. The phrase is the motto on the state seal of Kentucky, and ias also quoted in George P. Morris' "The Flag of Our Union." In the latter song, it is mentioned in such a way as to lead one to suppose it was in use before that. It is altogether probable that it had its origin in the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle. The thirteen colonies were jealous of each other, and not inclined to work togethe; and strong efforts were put forth by patriot leaders to impel them to union. A Philadelphia paper kept at the head of its columns a cut of a snake, cut into portions—the head marked "New England," and each of the other portions with the name of one of the remaining colonies—over which was the motto, "Join or Die!" It is highly probable the sentiment you mention originated at this time, but we do not know who was its author, nor when it was first used. If any one can tell, we shall be glad to publish the facts.

**Copper Color of Moon.**

"Why, in the total eclipse of the moon the other night, did the moon look as though it was in a dense smoke? Why not just a bright ring, as the new moon?"—C. J. R., Charleston, W. Va.

The copper color of the moon during a total eclipse is not yet satisfactorily explained. The theory which finds most favor is that it is due to the refraction of the sun's rays, which pass through the earth's tamosphere, and are by it bent inward so as to reach the disc of the moon. At new moon, the outline of the disc can be seen very faintly of a clear evening. This is because the light of the moon is reflected from the earth, and then from the surface of the moon back to our eyes. But in a total eclipse of the moon, the dark side of the earth is toward her, and so no light is reflected. It is conjectured, as above stated, that the sun's direct rays are refracted, and thus render the disc visible.

**"Selah."**

"What is the meaning of the word 'Selah,' which is used so often in the Psalms in the Bible?"—M. R., Camp Douglas, Wisconsin.

No one knows. It is a Hebrew word, whose meaning has been entirely lost. It occurs 71 times in the Psalms and three times in Habbakuk. Dr. Smith, in his Dictionary of the Bible, says: "It is probably a term which had ias meaning in the musical nomenclature of the Hebrews, though what that meaning may have been is now a matter of pure conjecture."

**Miscellaneous.**

I. H. M., Viola, Wis.: Unfortunately, we do not know.

D. E. S., LeMars, Iowa: We regret that we have nothing which gives their biograhies.

K. H. K., Buckeye, Ariz.: We are of the opinion that "the government at Washington still lives."

Subscriber, Aumsville, Ore.: We believe the governors of all the states have the veto power, except those of Ohio and possibly one other state.

H. B. C., Mace's Spring, Va.: Phrenology is not a science at all. It is all conjecture and guess, and not worthy of the slightest attention by any intelligent person.

J. F. D., Birch River, W. Va.: No one can answer the question, because no one knows. The Bible is silent on the subject. Why bother with an unanswerable question?

J. P. J., Jonesboro, Miss.: Your question is one whose answer depends upon the law and the courts in your state, of which we know nothing. Please ask a lawyer.

Alice, Hubbell, Neb.: The poem "Laugh, and the World Laughs With You," is claimed by two authors—Ella Wheeler Wilcox and some gentleman whose name we do not recall.

J. E. M., Gove, Kan.: In pumping water from a well with an 1-inch or a 1¼-inch pipe, to get the same amount of water in the same time, there would be a small advantage in favor of the larger pipe, as the friction would not be so great.

B. D., Birch, River, W. Va.: The word "Catholic" means "universal," and the word is used in the apostle's creed in that sense. That creed is used by most churches. Roman Catholics often refer to their church as the "Holy Catholic Church."

A. B. T., Julesburg, Colo.: If you mean the national platforms of 1900, either the Tribune Almanac, the World Almanac, or the Chicago News Almanac, for 1901, contain them. Any newsdealer or bookseller can get either for you for 25 cents. Or if you will go to the editor of your local paper, he probably has one or the other.

G. W. H., Hastings, Neb.: If you will refer to the Question Bureau in Weekly Blade of September 11, you will find a very long explanation of the anti-trust amendment to the constitution which was defeated by the Democrats of the House. Why not read the Question Bureau regularly each week?

M. R., Lowville, Pa.: The Latin inscription in your violin means: "Antony Stradivarius, of Cremona, made me in the year 17—." The "H" you write is evidently the last two figures of the date, but blurred. The other is simply his trademark. As to value, that will depend on whether it is a real Stradivarius, or a counterfeit. There are very many of the latter.

C. M. H., Turkville, Kan.: We are aware some words were blurred in an article on "Well-Kept Hands," on sixth page of Weekly Blade of September 11. Two persons noticed this and wrote at once, as was the right thing to do (instead of waitin), and in the Question Bureau of September 25, we reprinted the article. Please turn to your file.

Mrs. Tupman, a prominent lady of Richmond, Va., a great sufferer with woman's troubles, tells of her cure by

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For some years I suffered with backache, severe bearing-down pains, leucorrhœa, and falling of the womb. I tried many remedies, but nothing gave any positive relief.

"I commenced taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** in June, 1901. When I had taken the first half bottle, I felt a vast improvement, and have now taken ten bottles with the result that I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking the Vegetable Compound I felt all worn out and was fast approaching complete nervous collapse. I weighed only 98 pounds. Now I weigh 109½ pounds and am improving every day. I gladly testify to the benefits received."—MRS. R. C. TUPMAN, 423 West 30th St., Richmond, Va.

**When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me"?**

**Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. You have some derangement of the feminine organism, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as surely as it has others.**

**Mrs. W. H. Pelham, Jr., 108 E. Baker St., Richmond, Va., says:**

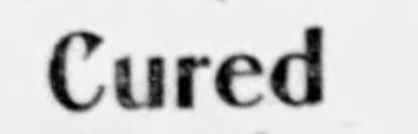
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must say that I do not believe there is any female medicine to compare with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I return to you my heartfelt thanks for what your medicine has done for me. Before taking the Vegetable Compound I was so badly off that I thought I could not live much longer. The little work I had to do was a burden to me. I suffered with irregular menstruation and leucorrhœa, which caused an irritation of the parts. I looked like one who had consumption, but I do not look like that now, and I owe it all to your wonderful medicine.

"I took only six bottles, but it has made me feel like a new person. I thank God that there is such a female helper as you."

**Be it, therefore, believed by all women who are ill that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the medicine they should take. It has stood the test of time, and it has hundreds of thousands of cures to its credit. Women should consider it unwise to use any other medicine.**

**Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.**

**$5000 FORFEIT** if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



RHEUMATISM
Cured
Through the Feet

No Medicine Required—External Remedy Which Gives Immediate Relief
Mailed Free on Approval.

We want every one who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a trial pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the State of Michigan than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not don't send us a cent.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by drawing out the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B., 25 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

## SOME WOMEN ASTRONOMERS

### A Roll of Honor From the Seventeenth Century to Our Own Times.

One of the first great women astronomers was Maria Cunity (1610-1664). She was the wife of an amateur astronomer and showed great original mathematical talent. Her greatest task was the computation of those tables which were a simplification of Kepler's. She accomplished this work without the use of logarithms.

Another woman mathematician of Maria Cunity's time was Elizabeth, the second wife of Helvetius, an amateur of Silesia. Following the death of her husband, Elizabeth completed and published a new star catalogue. She also named a constellation "The Shield of Sobieski," after a king of Poland.

In later times Caroline Herschel, Mary Somerville and Maria Witchell have been conspicuous in the realm of astronomy.

Caroline Herschel (1750-1848) discovered seven comets and published several catalogues of stars and nebulae.

Mary Somerville simplified Laplace's "Celestial Mechanics" and published a book entitled "Connection of the Physical Sciences," from which it is said that John Couch Adams, one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune, derived the hint which led to his computations.

Maria Mitchell, who was born at Nantucket, became interested in stellar science at an early age. In 1845, with the aid of a small telescope which had belonged to her father, she discovered a comet. She immediately became famous in the world of science. The king of Denmark sent her a medal. In 1865 she became professor of astronomy at Vassar college, where she remained for many years.

Many of the present members of the British Astronomical association are women amateurs. Their observations are often as accurate as those of professional astronomers.

Mrs. E. Walker Maunder obtained one of the most valuable photographs of the total eclipse of the sun taken in India three years ago.

Two prominent English women astronomers are Lady Huggins, wife of the well known spectroscopist, Sir William Huggins, and Mrs. Agnes M. Clarke, an Irish lady, now nearly sixty years old, who was formerly engaged in observatorial work at the Cape of Good Hope observatory.

American women are well known in the astronomical field. Miss Dorothea Klumpke, a Californian, has been connected with the Paris observatory since 1887. She is at the head of a bureau for measuring star plates for a new international chart of the heavens, and with her are five other women. Mrs. Rose O'Halloran, also of the west, is often mentioned in the astronomical world, and reports of her observations frequently appear in scientific magazines.

Mrs. Flemming, of the Harvard staff, taught in Dundee from 1871 to 1876. She is of Scotch birth, and has been at Harvard since 1879.—Boston cPst.

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Sometimes in our more tolerant and forgiving moods, we don't blame people for what they do; at the same time we cannot help but feel that they ought to have had more sense.—Indianapolis News.

A Georgia negro, on being told of the attempted lynching of a member of his race in the west, said: "What did he go dar fer? Why didn't he stay at home en be lynched whar he rais' en bo'n?"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Tomorrow," said the St. Louis pastor to the choirster, "I shall preach a sermon on the widespread sin of 'boodling,' as illustrated in the recent shocking disclosures of official corruption in our city. If possible let one of your musical selections for the morning service be appropriate to the theme."

Accordingly the choir next morning sang as a voluntary, in the most feeling manner "I love to steal awhile away."—Chicago Tribune.

A postal card, sent from Billville to one of the absent brethren, reads:

"Dear Jim—Nuthin' but good news to tell you; Your crap paid off the mortgage, your brother broke out o' jail, an' your daddy has jest got $1,000 out the railroad fer runnin' over his leg. Ain't Providence providing'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

"Alcohol is a good thing to preserve some things," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but it will not preserve order."—Yonkers Statesman.

## ENJOYED BEING CALLED.

Senator Hanna's political injunction to "stand pat" has been immortalized in song. When he stepped to the front of the platform at the campaign opening in Athens the other day, after an eloquent introduction by General Grosvenor, two hundred college boys burst forth in melody:

Oh, Uncle Mark! Oh, Uncle Mark!
No skies for you are ever dark.
We love you for all of that;
You never fail in "standing pat."

The senator was pleased at this reference to him, and exclaimed: "That's right!" before he proceeded with his speech in behalf of General Grosvenor's re-election.—New York Tribune.

**So Monotonous!**

Below them, as far as the eye could see in both directions, stretched a yawning chasm.

In front of them stood the massive boulders, gray, cold, silent, as they had stood since time immemorial.

Behind these rose majestically the forest primeval; tall pines, that had grown for centuries, undisturbed by the axe of civilization.

The scene was inspiring, awful.

To think that since the very beginning of the world, perhaps, these rocks and trees had heard no sound save the monotonous murmurings of the wind; no change save the rising and setting of the sun!

Is it any wonder that the chasm yawned?

**A Desperate Case.**

Putz—Keep away, I haf got the kleptomania.

Pomade—Vat, vat are you daking for it?

Putz—Eberyding I can lay mein hants on.—Penn. Punch Bowl.

## The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for Nov. 9. Joshua's parting advice, Josh. xxiv:14-25. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary American society of religious education.

INTRODUCTION.—The cities of refuge having been appointed, 48 cities were given to the Levites (Josh. xxi). The two and a half tribes were then dismissed to return to their homes on the east of Jordan. On the way they built an altar of testimony which was misunderstood by the other tribes as an act of rebellion (Josh. xxii). After several years of great quietness, the infirmity of old age and the prospect of speedy death led Joshua to assemble the people for final instruction (Josh. xxiii:1). The parting words of great men are always prized (Deut. xxxiii:1). But at this time Joshua's advice would be especially esteemed. For nearly 30 years he had been a successful military leader, a wise civil ruler, and a pious spiritual guide. His work had been but little less important than that of Moses. The latter had delivered from bondage and received the law and the ordinances, but Joshua had conducted Israel into the land of promise and established them there a united and prosperous nation. To his courage and faith were largely due the blessings then enjoyed.

SERVICE.—After reciting the divine goodness to the people (Josh. xxiv:1-13), Joshua enjoins in the first verse of our lesson (verse 14) the fear and service of God. So Moses pleaded at his departure (Deut. x:12). eH would have that service rendered in sincerity (Eph. vi:24) and truth, as alone acceptable (Josh. iv:24). In order to do that he urged that every other god be renounced. This fundamental direction had been given many times (Deut. vi:4). It covered the most vulnerable point in the nation's character. The Israelites were descended from idolaters in Mesopotamia (Josh. xxiii:2), and inherited tendencies showed themselves frequently. That generation, born in Egypt, were subject to the powerful influences of the religious forms of that country, under which their fathers fell (Ex. xxx:8), to which they might return. In these last hours of life, knowing what had occurred, Joshua sought to guard against any such danger. He would make Jehovah the unrivaled deity before whom the tribes should bow, to whom they should pay allegiance.

CHOICE.—Religious service must be voluntary. Any other is but short lived mockery (Matt. xv:8). Joshua did not wish Israel to enter into an engagement merely to please him. Had they done so they might be easily changed by some other leader into a new way. He would have the subject carefully considered and settled on its merits (John vii:24). "If it seem evil to you to serve the Lord," he said, the boldness of the hypothesis or doubt being calculated to startle his hearers and awaken serious reflections. In such an event he suggested that they might return to the god of their ancestors, or that they might adopt the gods of the land in which they had come to live. He did not mention the gods of Egypt, assuming doubtless that the history of the golden calf (Ex. xxxii:28) had put that subject beyond consideration. He may have dwelt upon the features of the two systems of religion. He closed by letting the people know, that whatever their decision might be, he and his house for which he presumed to speak (Gen. xviii:19) were determined to serve the Lord.

ANSWER.—How long or in what way the people deliberated we do not know. They may have called assemblies of families and tribes. They may have considered that as Abraham left his country and people at the call of God (Gen. xii:1), he also left the gods of his ancestors, and that to return to those gods would be to reject Abraham. They may have remembered the commands of Moses forbidding them to serve the gods of the land (Ex. xxiii:24), which by his order were doomed to destruction. They could not cast aside the example and precept of their progenitor and lawgiver, or turn the whole course of history and renounce their national place and destiny. They may have contemplated the manner of their deliverance, the signs and wonders wrought out of them, their preservation in the wilderness, their entry into this good land. By what method they pursued their reflections they reached a conclusion that indicates these points were in mind. Their answer was explicit and emphatic, "We will serve the Lord, for he is our God."

WEAKNESS.—One might suppose that this answer would be entirely satisfactory to Joshua. In his letter, and even in its spirit, it was the very thing he had requested. But a great chieftain who has passed more than five score years, most of the time in public life, knows how to weigh men. It is vastly easier to promise than to fulfill (Psalm lxxvi:11). "Ye cannot serve the Lord," he said. He knew how weak they were, how easily turned away from the right, for he had watched their course for more than half a century. He gave as an additional reason for his remark, the fact that God was holy (Rom. xii:1). And he declared that if after professing, they turned away, God would destroy them. Did Joshua intend to discourage the people? Would he make that appear impossible which before he had urged as desirable? No. He intended to make them feel the importance, the difficulty, and the magnitude of their undertaking (Luke xiv:27-28). He was dealing with precious interests involving after generations, and he determined to make thorough work of it.

RESOLVE.—The people adhered to their promise. "We will serve the Lord" was their simple and unanimous reply. Over against his "ye cannot," they wrote "we will." It is probable that the words used to express difficulty only intensified the determination. And it may be that the thoughts of the Divine holiness increased in them the honest desire, for the true heart in its calmer hours is attracted most by an exalted standard. The religion wins most at the tribunal of human judgment which is loftiest and most exacting in virtues. Certain it is that the prospect of judgment for their waywardness, because of memories of former scenes (Numb. xxi:6) operated most powerfully upon their minds. It is a great day in the life of a man when he comes to resolve for the right. The Israelites might have added "by the help of God," but they knew not as we do, the wonderful message of grace. They had summoned their strength, however, and God would not fail to give them needed help (2 Cor. ix:8).

WITNESS.—This second promise was accepted by Joshua at its full value. There was no good reason for further testing. "Ye are witnesses against yourselves," he exclaimed, "that ye have chosen the Lord." Each tribe was made to attest what each other tribe had done, each family for each other family. They stood together that day as partners in a most solemn agreement. If in after years any broke away from it all the others would know that vows and obligations had been violated, that a matter of supreme and common interest, presented in the most searching manner in the presence of one whom all loved, had been approved only to be abandoned. Men need such influences to strengthen their resolve. Joshua took advantage of the recognized law that individuals are stronger in companies, and that they would pledge their words to each other are more likely to be true (Psalm xv:4). The people did not disappoint him. They replied, "We are witnesses," ready to attest forever the vow taken.

REFORM.—Joshua's work was not done yet. He knew more than the people supposed. As they stood before him, promising and promising again, and sealing their words with a united witness that they might not be broken (Prov. xx:18), they probably thought that all was well, that the nation was in perfect accord with God's promise. Alas, how a few individuals may militate against the welfare of a company (Ecl. ix:18). At that moment there was hidden away among apparel of household furniture strange gods, even as Rachel concealed the images (Gen. xxxi:34). "Put away these strange gods," said Joshua. Destroy them, cast them out of your families. It was a genuine reform that he sought, a revival of religion. For he added, "Incline your heart unto the Lord God of Israel." He was urging that which he began, the entire devotion of the people to God. Did they respond? Were all the idols destroyed? As now the earnest appeals of faithful pastors fail to win all their congregations, so then, doubtless, some continued in their sins (1 Sam. vii:3), while the many were faithful.

CONCLUSION.—The last act may now be performed on this interesting occasion. The scribe was called, and a solemn compact, or statute, was drawn, the agreement between the nation and their God, a covenant of service and blessing. The words were written in the book of the law of God and laid up in the side of the ark, intrusted to the keeping of the priests, to be handed down to other generations. And a great stone was set up under an oak (verse 26) near the sanctuary—a monument announcing the great transaction. Joshua's last work is accomplished. He will project himself into the future. The men who promised will keep the covenant (Judges ii:7). The wisdom of their choice shall appear in the prosperous days of half a century following. Oh, how the world is indebted to its good men! They stand out like mountain peaks along the centuries. They outlive their times and bless those who come after them (Rev. xiv:13).

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A SWELL AFFAIR
Does its work thoroughly
Everywhere known as effective
Not a chewing gum
Take none but DENT'S
Sold everywhere; mailed for 15c.
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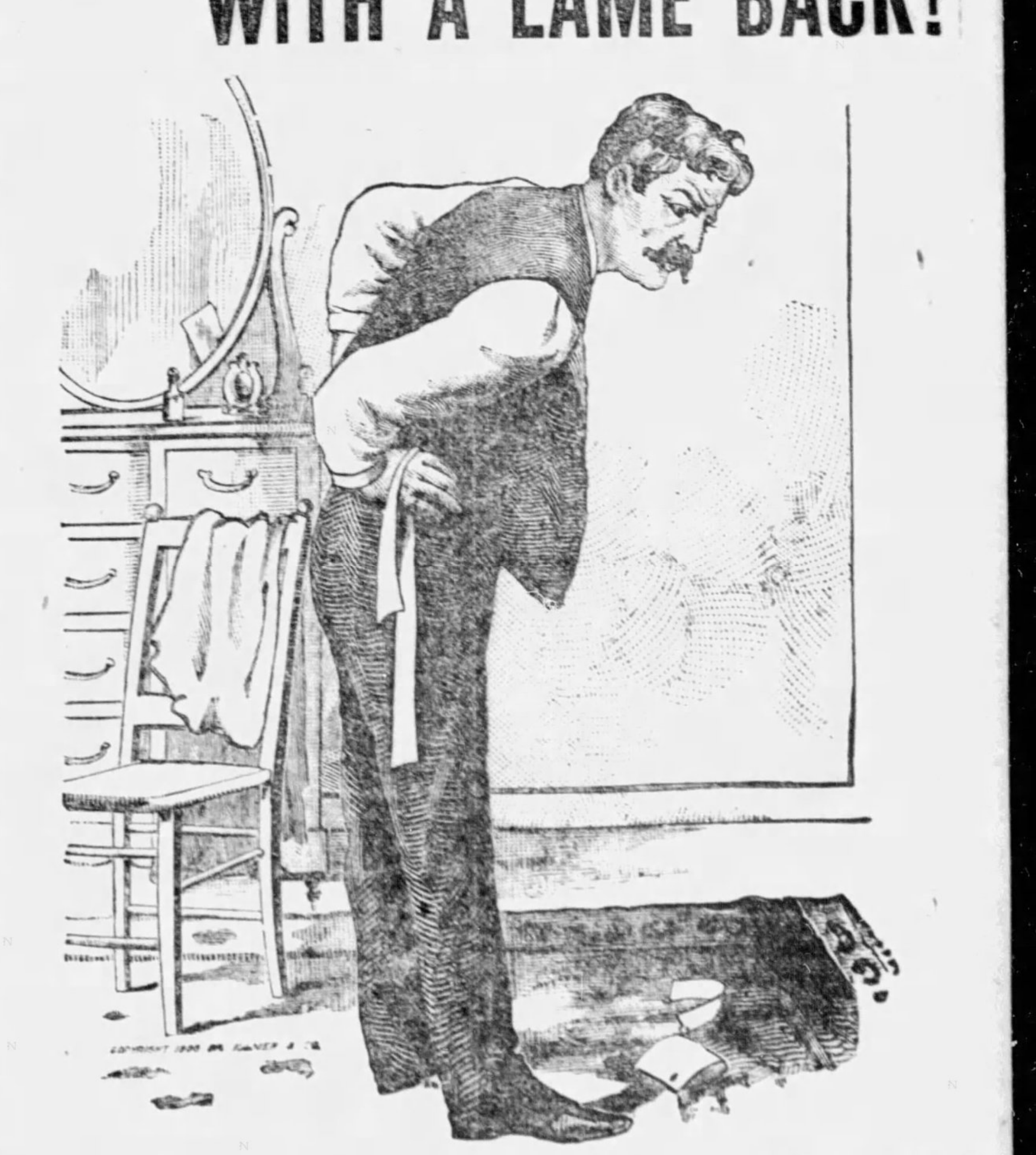

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Uric Acid, Rheumatism or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow. Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle free by mail.

**Backache, Uric Acid and Urinary Trouble.**

Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Blade, the one we publish to-day for the benefit of our readers, speaks in the highest terms of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—When I wrote you last March for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, my wife was a great sufferer from backache, rheumatism and urinary trouble, also excess of uric acid. After trying the sample bottle, she bought a large bottle here at the drug store. That did her so much good she bought more. The effect of Swamp-Root was wonderful and almost immediate. She has felt no return of the old trouble since.

October, 1901. F. THOMAS
427 Best St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

**Sure of its Victim.**

Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last eight years with soothing balmy oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later inquiring after their condition, to his surprise and grief he learned that nearly twenty per cent had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye, Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

## IT IS TO SMILE.

"Did your new cook have any recommendations to offer?"

"Oh, yes, she said she's been discharged from some of the very best families."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Goodwin (after the service)—Seems to me the minister preached an awfully short sermon this morning.

Mrs. Goodwin—Well, what if he did? You slept through it from beginning to end.

Goodwin—Yes, that's just the trouble. I don't feel as if I had enough sleep.—Chicago News.

"Did Willigs borrow five dollars from you?"

"Yes."

"That's too bad."

"Oh, yes. He'll be able to pay. I bet him $10 that he couldn't coax the loan out of you."—Washington Star.

"Now that the church has silenced me," said the recalcitrant minister, "I shall have to adopt some other profession or trade."

"Have you really been silenced?"

"Yes."

"Then open a barber shop. You'll make a hit."—Philadelphia Press.

## MICHIGAN'S FINNISH GIANT

"We have a Finlander working for the Atlantic Mining company, six miles from Hancock, Mich., who is but 17 years of age and weighs 360 pounds," said Powhattan Bollings, of Hancock, at the St. Charles, the other day. "His name is Mollenen—I don't know what his first name is. He is over seven feet high and has grown three and one-half niches each year for the past two years, and there is no telling where he is going to stop. He has had a pair of boots made, and they are being exhibited as a curiosity. I can't tell you the measurements, except that they are 24½ inches around the tops, and they make the ordinary No. 8 man's boot look like an infant's footwear."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**A Strong Clue.**

The great detective sat with clouded brow. Occasionally he gave another twist to his inky eyebrows. Outside the world rolled by and into the saloon next-door. Within all was silent save for the noise the flies made when they hit the electric fans. There seemed to be a blank. The great detective was thinking. Suddenly his brows cleared. "Ha!" said he, "Ha! I think I see their little game." Just then the waiter placed the reed bird before him.—Princeton Tiger.

## CAR-BROKING.

### An Interesting Trade in Second-Hand Carriers Has Recently Grown Up.

An interesting feature of the trade journals devoted to railroad transportation is the number of advertisements of second-hand cars which they contain. Of street cars particularly, there seems to be any number for disposal, and a flourishing trade in them is evidently springing up.

In one journal recently issued three or four pages are devoted to advertisements of these second-hand cars. A Pennsylvania dealer anounces a "special bargain lot of six, 40 feet long over all, seating 40 passengers on cross rattan walkover seats," with electric motors in good shape and really "practically new."

Another firm, with a Broadway address, announces "If you want 'em, we have 'em," and shows pictures of cars of all types which it has for sale. There are at least six varieties to choose from, and from a dozen to twenty in a lot. "Quick delivery our specialty," says the firm, and shows a picture of a man carrying a car on his back to prove it.

Still another firm announces that it will both buy and sell disused street cars.

"The fact is," said a street railroad man, "improvements in the rolling stock of the trolley lines, particularly in the large cities, have become so rapid that in a very few months a car is out of date. It is not worn out, but it must make way for a newer and better type.

"The barns of all of the principal street railway companies grew full of such cars, and, as something had to be done to get them out of the way, they were sold cheap to a few men who started in the business of car-broking. They have made a good thing out of it, and the business is constantly growing.

"Usually they take the cars, fix them up a little with new varnish and paint, and then sell them to companies operating in small towns or villages. The companies are very glad to have them, and the second-hand cars serve their purpose very well.

But the older cars are of no use, even for the smaller companies. They are sold for whatever they will fetch—which is little enough—and are put to all sorts of purposes.

"Folks buy them for cabins on summer estates; contractors for lodgings for Italian laborers. Out west there is a town which has a whole street in which the houses are made of old cars.

"In another place, an ingenious woman has constructed a cottage out of three or four joined together by the local carpenter.

"You see, you can get them almost for nothing. In fact, not long ago, the Broklyn Rapid Transit company announced that it would give away a doen or twenty of these old cars, clean and in good condition, but stripped of their wheels and motors, to any one who would move them. And, though the transportation cost pretty well, a number of people jumped at the chance."—New York Sun.

**Had the Laugh First.**

An old man was walking down one of the streets in Manchester, when he saw a boy crying outside a house, and, thinking he might comfort him, he asked him what was the matter.

"Father's laying the c-carpet down."

"Well, and does that unpleasant task make you cry?"

"No—no; h-he h-hit his thumb."

"Oh! You are sorry for your father, I suppose?"

"No—no, I l-laughed."—Answers.

**In the Wrong Office.**

Actress—You are a divorce lawyer, I understand?

Lawyer—Yes, madam; I secure divorce without publicity.

Actress—Um—I'm in the wrong office. Good day, sir.—New York Weekly.

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1902.

**Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.**

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... .... .........Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

**Ciruclation Last Week. 150,000**

## DOES YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE IN NOVEMBER?

We have already mailed a postal card to every subscriber of the Weekly Blade whose time expires in November, making terms for renewal. Anyone who fails to receive it by November 3 will please write for a duplicate.

Although our Lace Curtain offer was announced in the middle of October, for those whose subscriptions expire in that month, the entire number of pairs we offered will be taken. These curtains will be mailed during the first week of November, as was promised in our last issue.

## THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

The outcome of the extra session of the Ohio General Assembly was just what was to have been expected. With the task before the members of drafting a municipal code applicable to all the cities and villages of the state wide diversity of opinion among the members was natural. Under the practice of classifying the cities so that nearly every one of the larger ones stood in a grade by itself, each had its own system of government. Naturally each member was predisposed toward the system with which he was best acquainted. This was especially true as regards the members from the cities of the state.

The progress of municipal legislation in Ohio had developed two systems. The one is the board system, which is used to a greater or less degree in all the cities of Ohio, with two exceptions. In in its best form it is seen in Cincinnati, whose system of government was enacted by a Democratic legislature, in 1891, under Governor Campbell. The other system is called the "federal plan," and is in force only in Cleveland and Columbus. Under this plan, the mayor is elected, and he appoints the heads of the various departments, and is thus responsible for the good government of the city. In the board plan, each department, is controlled by a board, either elective or appointive.

The battle between the advocates of the two systems has been waged throughout the extra session. The bill, in its final shape, as it came from the conference committee, is in the main on the board plan, though it contains some features from the federal scheme. The success of the board plan is largely due to the solid front presented by the Hamilton county delegation. These gentlemen did not waste time in theoretical arguments; they knew the people of Cincinnati like their present city government, that it is economical, and under it the city is free from official scandals. So they presented an unbroken front, and labored so energetically that they were successful to a great degree.

Of course, Tom Johnson and the Democratic press of the state have raised a cry that this is a triumph for Cox, and accuse the Republicans of the legislature of truckling to that maladorous political manipulator. To show the reckless partisan nature of this attitude, let us review the history of the board plan of government in Cincinnati. Its beginnings were when the city was Democratic and the police department was used as a political machine. Most of us recall the unblushing election frauds there of seventeen yars ago. A "Committee of 100" prominent citizens evolved the plan of an appointive, bi-partisan police board, which a Republican legislature enacted into law. This proved a splendid success. The police department was taken out of politics, and speedily became, what it has since been—"the model police force of America," as it has been declared by the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

When Governor Campbell came into power, backed by a Democratic legislature, a number of municipal reformers in Cincinnati, aided by the Democrats who sought to oust the Republican officeholders in that city, drafted a new charter for Cincinnati. It was endorsed by the Commercial club, the Chamber of Commerce, many other organizations and many prominent men of that city. A Democratic senator, Mr. Corcoran, introduced it; a Democratic legislature enacted it into law. The Democrats declared it an "anti-Cox" move, intended to down Cox and oust the Republicans.

That is the law under which Cincinnati has been governed ever since. But few amendments have been made—the only important one making the board of public affairs consist of five members instead of four, and making it elective instead of appointive. This was done by a Republican legislature, in the belief that the people should elect such important officials, instead of having them appointed by the mayor. But the plan that was enacted by Democrats eleven years ago, and heralded as an anti-Cox measure, is to-day called by them the "Cox code;" their ideal of municipal reform then is now stigmatized as a "gang measure." This is one of the funny episodes of politics.

The legislature, in adopting this plan, or a modification of it, changed the existing governments of all Ohio cities except two less than would have been the case had it enacted the federal plan. It has been conservative, not radical. There are things in the new code which we would have preferred to have had different, and the same can be said of many other people. The thing to do now is to judge it by its actual workings. If this or that provision can be improved, the next legislature can do it, or some succeeding one.

## THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

Mr. Carnegie is not original in advocating the establishment of a great federation—the United States of Europe. That idea has been presented several times within the past quarter of a century, by publicists of the continent. Nor are the reasons which he assigned at all novel. He declared that under existing conditions it is impossible for the great commercial nations of Europe to compete, on equal terms, with America in the markets of the world. He pointed out that the enormous burden of militarism—the cost of great standing armies and vast navies—is a needless annual cost of hundreds of millions of dollars; that this burdens each nation with excessive taxation; while tens of thousands of young men in the military service are withdrawn from the producing class.

The only new idea advanced by Mr. Carnegie was his appeal to the Emperor of Germany to take the lead in the work of European federation—to join hands with the Czar in the latter's desire to bring about a general disarmament, and the establishment of a permanent peace. With the burden of standing armies removed, and a federation for industrial and commercial purposes, he believes Europe could make headway against the rapid progress of the United States. His counsel to Europe was, in brief, to unite, in order "to repel the American invasion."

It is not strange that European journals interpreted his address as dictated by antagonism to the United States, but in this they are mistaken. His attitude was that of admiration for this country, and he was impressing upon his auditors the failure of Europe to recognize the United States as the greatest nation in the world, and the reasons why it is making such tremendous forward strides in commerce and industry. Mr. Carnegie time and again, has referred to the United States, as the "giant of the nations of the world," in terms of the most lavish praise and highest admiration. To construe his address as an abandonment of this attitude is not warranted.

But his earnest advocacy of an European industrial and commercial federation will not bear immediate fruit; on the contrary, it is not probable that his dream will be ever realized. Certainly it will never be without a social and political cataclysm that will wreck thrones and empires, destroy aristocracy and obliterate all other monarchial ideas from the minds of the people of Europe. Progress in this world has always come through desolating war, which made new conditions under which progress was possible.

## KING OSCAR'S DECISION.

The United States government will yield to the decision of King Oscar of Sweden, and pay whatever damages may be assessed, but will not accept the principle laid down by the royal arbiter in the Samoan case. It will maintain its right to use naval vessels in the protection of the rights of American citizens in all quarters of the world and to land forces from such vessels in any emergency requiring it.

In 1899, there was a rebellion by Mataafa, in Samoa. A combined fleet of American and British sailors and marines was landed from the war vessels in the harbor, to protect British and American interests. In the ensuing fight with the rebels, the property of certain German, French, British and American residents was destroyed, and claims for damages were filed.

As a result of this trouble, the tripartite control of the Samoan islands by the United States, Great Britain and Germany was given up, and they were divided between us and Germany. The claims were submitted to the arbitration of King Oscar of Sweden, and it was agreed that he should first declare whether the American and British governments were liable for damages. This question he has just decided in the affirmative.

It is not the amount of money involved, but the principle on which the decision is made, to which the United States dissents. This country will never concede the point that our war vessels are not authorized to protect American interests in foreign countries where they may be imperiled. We doubt whether Germany will accept this principle, even though at the time of the occurrence there were frank declarations from German sources that, had there been German war vessels at the islands, a clash would have occurred which might have brought on a war between ourselves and Germany.

## ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

In the fulness of years, Elizabeth Cady Stanton has passed away. She was one of the devoted band of women who raised the standard of revolt in the second quarter of the nineteenth century against the subjection of woman. She was a born iconoclast and revolutionist. From her childhood she rebelled against puritanical ways of thinking and living—and when one remembers that she was born in eastern New York, in 1815, it is easy to understand the courage of a woman who took it upon herself to oppose the iron-bound despotism of the narrow social and religious ideas which were universal then in that section.

It was natural, with this uncompromising attitude mental attitude—inborn opposition to all things that she regarded as hoary wrongs, the survival of a lower civilization, though buttressed by popular prejudice and by religious teaching—that she should marry a man of the same type. Henry Brewster Stanton studied for the ministry, but left Lane Theological seminary at Cincinnati to advocate the anti-slavery cause. From 1837, for three years, he traveled the country over, urging the formation of all enemies of slavery into one political party. In this he was opposed by William Lloyd Garrison and other leaders of the abolition cause. In 1840 he married Elizabeth Cady, and the two went to England that year to attend an anti-slavery convention. When they returned to America he studied law with his father-in-law, Judge Daniel Cady, and after his admission to the bar gained considerable reputation as a lawyer, especially in patent cases, though he continued his advocacy of abolition of slavery with pen and voice until the civil war put an end to the national shame.

Mrs. Stanton, with such a husband, found no opposition to her reform ideas, but rather encouragement. Her whole life was devoted to the enfranchisement of women and the securing to them of equal rights before the law. She lived to see her views embodied in the organic law of four of the newer states, and a general remodeling of property laws affecting women.

## RUSSIAN MARKERS FOUND.

The Alaskan boundary dispute can now be settled, and settled right—that is, in favor of the American contention. It will be remembered that the controversy was raised by Canada, whose claim is backed by England, as to the interpretation of the treaty between Russia and Great Britain, made in 1825, which laid down the boundary lines.

By this document, the line of demarcation north of the 56th parallel was declared to follow the summit of the mountain range to the coast; and that wherever this summit line is more than ten marine leagues from the sea, the boundary shall be formed "by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom." Ten leagues are 34.8 common miles.

Explorations since 1825 proved that the main mountain chain recedes more than this distance from the coast; hence the second provision governs the location of the boundary. The region is one of deep fjords running back between the mountain spurs. When the discovery of gold made it valuable to Canada to have a seaport in that region, at the foot of the trails to the Klondike, she advanced the claim that the ten marine leagues should be measured from the headlands, while the United States contended that they should be measured from the actual shore line. The former method would give Canada access to the sea at important points; the latter would shut her off entirely from the water.

The matter has been under negotiation, but the joint high commission adjourned without any decision. It was known that the boundary had been surveyed by Russia, and the line marked by monuments; but only two or three of these could be found and they not in the disputed area. It was assumed that the others must have been destroyed. Now comes tidings from Juneau that an Indian, familiar with that wild region, has guided a party of Americans to six of these monuments southeast of those found some time ago by Lieutenant Emmons. They are of stone, ten feet high. The line thus marked gives the United States all the territory we have been contending for in the boundary dispute. When the joint high commission meets, a sweeping victory for Secretary Hay is certain.

## THE DANISH TREATY.

The Danish Landsthing rejected the second reading of the bill ratifying the cession of the Danish West Indies by a tie vote—32 to 32—one member not voting, and the 66th being absent. This result was a surprise, as it was expected that the ratification would go through easily.

The time set by agreement for the ratification of the treaty in July 24, 1903. Either this period must be extended, or a new treaty be made, or the entire proposition be dropped. A request will be made by the state department through the Danish minister for an agreement to extend the time.

The Danish Landsthing is the upper house of the Rigsdag, or Diet, and corresponds to our Senate. It is composed of 66 members, of whom 12 are nominated for life by the crown, and the remaining 54 are chosen for a term of eight years by electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the total number of citizens possessing the franchise. The Rigsdag meets yearly in October; so the treaty can not come up for one year at least.

The delay in the ratification by Denmark is due entirely to partisan politics. Denmark cannot afford to keep her West India possessions. She can not sell them to any Europeon power, though Germany would gladly be the purchaser, because such action would contravene the Monroe Doctrine. The United States can not afford to allow any strong nation to obtain so important a strategic base within striking distance of the eastern and of the isthmian canal. Hence Uncle Sam is the only possible purchaser, and the cession will be made sooner or later. The machinations of party politicians in Denmark may postpone action, as has just been the case, but can not change the course of manifest destiny.

## A KANSAN ILLUSTRATION.

Tom Johnson holds principles that are not endorsed by the Democratic party as a whole, and he does not indorse some of the tenets of that party. Nevertheless, Tom is a Democrat—thorough, complete and indivisible—in one respect. That is, he objects to everything as it is; he is a chronic bewailer of existing conditions. He is a political scold. This is truly Democratic. That party always "views with alarm" the policy of the Republicans, everything which makes for progress in state or nation. It is never constructive, but always destructive. It tried to destroy the Union, tried to destroy the tariff, tried to ruin the money system of the country; but it never set itself the task of upbuilding.

The Democratic party as a whole, and Tom Johnson here in Ohio in particular, might learn a lesson from the story of a Kansas dog, told in verse by Ironquill—which is the pen-name of Pension Commissioner Ware. This dog was a Democrat, without doubt. His life was devoted to protesting by barks against everything that happened within his range of vision. The dog never stopped to determine whether the occurrence deserved his shrill objurgations. He was a chronic objector to everything in general, and his life was a continuous performance of pessimistic yap-yaps. But on one occasion he objected vocally to the wrong occurrence. We will let the poet relate the incident:

Once a Kansas zephyr strayed
Where a brass-eyed bull pup played,
And that foolish canine bayed
At that zephyr in a gay,
Semi-idiotic way.
Then that zephyr in about
  Half a jiffy took that pup,
  Tipped him over wrong side up!
Then it turned him wrong side out,
And it calmly journeyed thence,
With a barn and string of fence.

Tom L. Johnson, in the present Ohio campaign presents a clear parallel to the canine; and when the election is over, he will find the analogy complete, so far as his political corporosity is concerned. And, the day after, Tom will be able to appreciate the moral that Ironquill draws:

When communities turn loose
Social forces that produce
  The disorders of a gale,
Act upon a well-known law,
Face the breeze, but close your jaw—
  It's a rule that will not fail.
If you bay it in a gay,
Self-sufficient sort of way,
It will land you, without doubt,
Upside down and wrong side out.

## THE OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

There are twenty-one Representatives to the next Congress to be elected in Ohio on November 4. The Cincinnati Times-Star very pertinently makes the point that Tom Johnson is the Democratic dictator; that he will impose his will upon each and every Democrat elected to the House; and that, therefore, a vote for a Democratic congressional candidate is a vote for the single tax theory, to which Johnson is committed.

Mr. Johnson was a member of the Fifty-third Congress, and the only notable thing he did there was to pose as the champion of the single tax. The Wilson tariff bill was under discussion in the House. Mr. Maguire, of California, introduced an amendment to the income tax clauses, providing that a direct tax of $31,311,125 be annually laid upon the land values of the United States, at full market valuation, in proportion to the population of the states and territories, and that only the "lands belonging to the United States, state, counties and municipalities, shall be exempted from taxation and assessment." Johnson's part in the matter is thus summarized by the Times-Star:

> The amendment received but six votes, which prompted Mr. Johnson to arise and declare: "Mr. Chairman, I desire to put on record the names of the gentlemen who have had the foresight and patriotism to vote for this single tax amendment. They are the gentleman from California, Mr. Maguire (the mover of the amendment); the gentleman from New York, Mr. Tracey; the gentleman from New York, Mr. Warner; the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Harter; the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Simpson; and myself."
>
> The day prior to this amendment Johnson made a speech in which he declared that Mr. Maguire would introduce it and advocated it, using the following choice gems of confiscatory doctrine:
>
> "We single taxers, who would put all taxes, national, state, county and municipal, on the value of land, irrespective of improvements, ask no exemption for small holders."
>
> "By the single tax we mean, not that there is to be but one single purpose for which revenue is to be raised, but one single source from which it is to be obtained."
>
> "We take for the use of the people what the people themselves have created. As a matter of equal right we ought to take it all."

Fifty-two per cent. of the families of Ohio live in homes owned by themselves. Are these voters willing to vote for a proposition to have the value of those homes confiscated by the government? Yet a vote for a Democratic candidate for Congress is in effect in favor of the single tax theory. Johnson pledges these candidates, if elected, to support a bill to raise all revenue for the national government by the single tax, to be paid by land owners.

## THE NEXT HOUSE.

For a generation—ever since the end of the reconstruction period, in fact—the Democratic party has held a mortgage on the congressional representation from the South. It has practically the solid delegation from that section to start with. All its hopes of obtaining control of the house, in any campaign, lie in the variation of public opinion among the voters of the North and West. Three states of the latter have held election for representatives in congress already, and the result, as compared with the last election for representatives in the middle of a presidential term—that of 1898—certainly affords little ground for any hope on the part of our Democratic friends that they will be able to secure control of the next house. The Republican congressional majorities for the two years are compared in the following table:

| | 1902. | 1898. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oregon ....... | ......15,171 | 8,694 | 6,477 |
| Maine ....... | ......27,053 | 25,715 | 1,338 |
| Vermont ...... | ......22,953 | 24,085 | *1,132 |
| Total ....... | ......65,177 | 58,494 | 6,673 |

* Decrease.

The decrease in the Vermont majority is clearly attributable to the three-cornered fight on governor in that state. But, take the vote of three states together, and we find an increase in the Republican majorities for representatives of 6,673, or over 11 per cent. The fifty-sixth congress, elected in 1898, had a Republican majority of 15, with two vacant seats. Since then, Bryanism has died out greatly in the west, and the people who then elected Bryanite congressmen in a number of districts in that section will return Republicans this year. The indications therefore all point to a large Republican majority in the house to be elected on November 4 than in the house elected in 1898.

## THE DRESS SUIT QUESTION.

'Mr. J. A. Kohl, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twentieth Ohio district, is the prize freak of the Ohio campaign. He tells the people of his district that if elected he will not wear a dress suit to the White House receptions—and presumably to no other social functions at the national capital.

Mr. Kohl should have been more extended in his statements. What merit is there in declining to follow the custom of evening dress? Does he wish to attract attention by his garb? And does he imagine that the voters of that district are opposed to the conventionalities of society? It is a wonder it did not occur to him to declare that he will not have his shoes polished, or that he will abandon the necktie because it is superfluous, adding neither to warmth nor comfort.

The man who makes a merit of refusing to dress in a customary way is not demonstrating his exceptional worth, but advertising himself as a narrow-minded individual. It does not matter to the people of Cuyahoga county whether Mr. Kohl wears a dress suit or not. None of them care, we fancy. He has simply written himself down an ass.

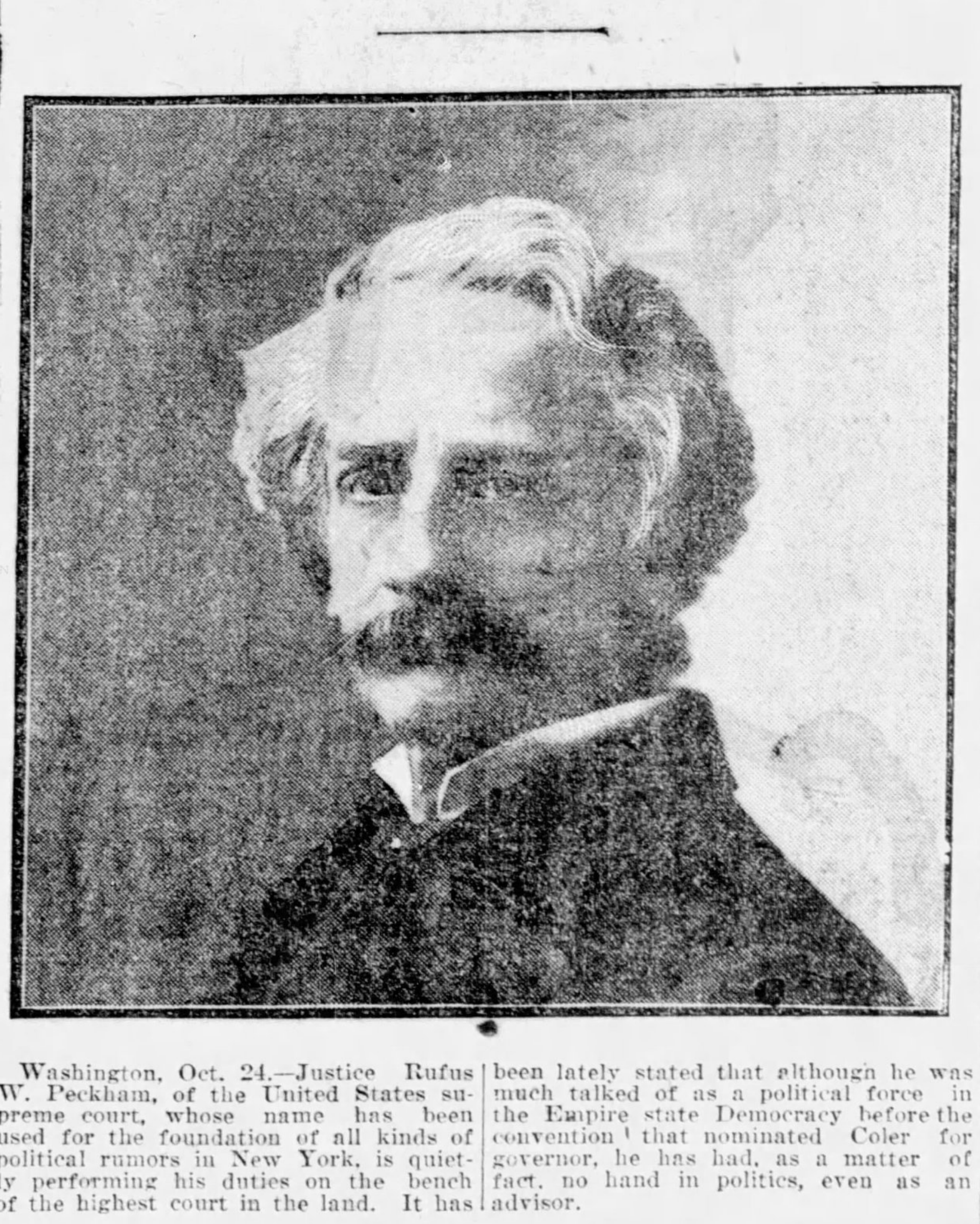
## PREPARE TO SHIVER!

It is a good thing for the peace of mind of people who put their faith in "signs," that Uncle Zeke Bonzey, of Veazie, Maine, waited until the coal strike was in a fair way for settlement before he proclaimed his guess at the weather of the coming winter. Here is the pronouncement of the prophet of the Penobscot:

> Ef y're wantin' signs fer cold weather an' plenty of it, jest you come out in the woods with me any day an' I'll show what Natur' hez ter say 'bout it, un' Natur' never told a lie in her life, bein' sorter peculiar in that air respect and consid'bly onlike some men I've seen an' see now afore me, without callin' no names. Ever sinct I ate my fust mess of green corn I've noticed how thick the husks was, an' they was all whiskered out with silk, like they were trying to bank up the kernels afore they was ripe. The woodchucks are goin' ter sleep when the clover is still green about their holes, the fur onto the backs of the critters is like wool, the feathers pull hard from the wild ducks, and the goosebone is white from tip to tip.

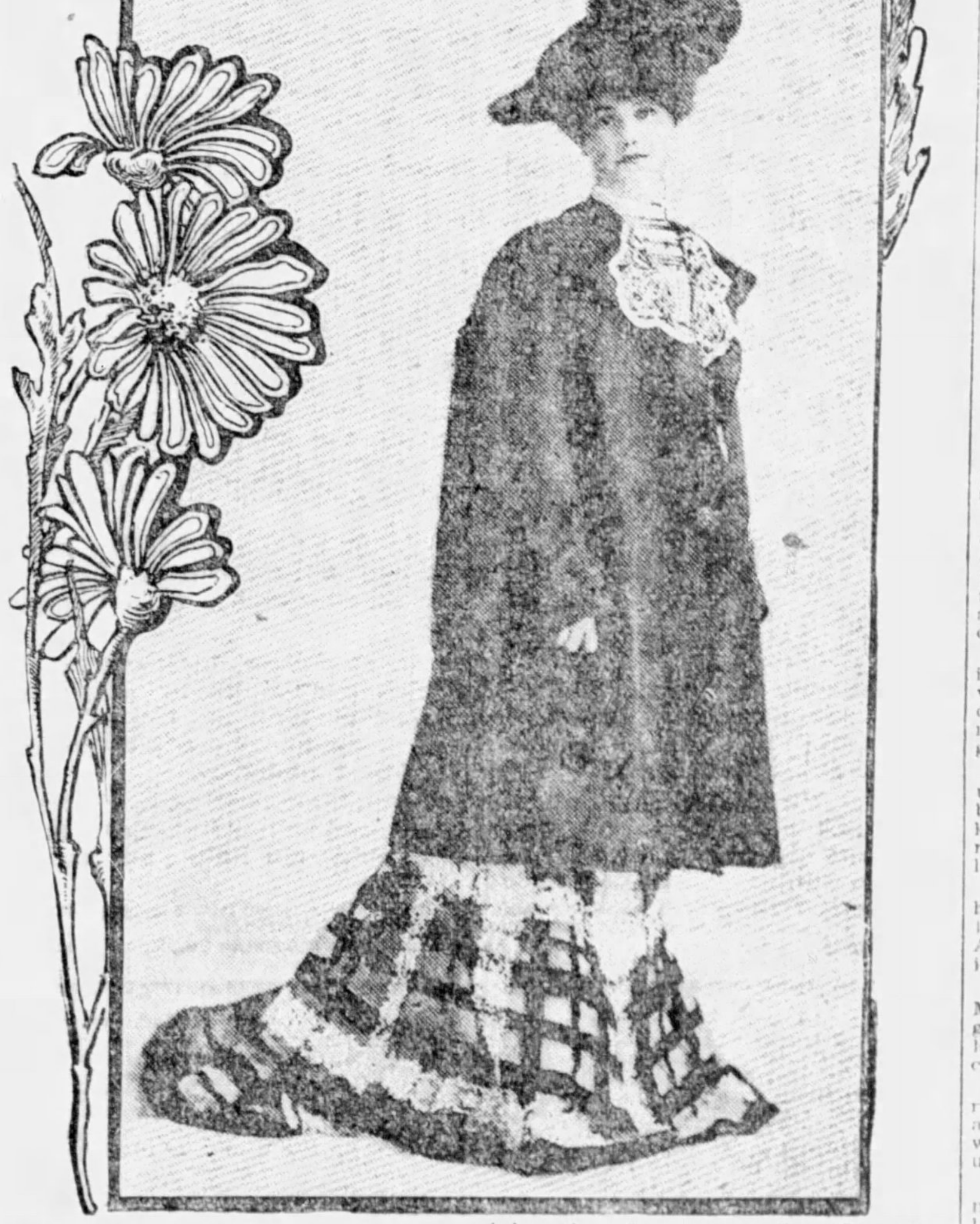
Now where is the only original goosebone man—the sage of Wood county? It seems to us that a clouded goosebone foretells snow and cold in his catalogue of signs.

# JUSTICE PECKHAM IS ENTIRELY OUTSIDE POLITICS



Washington, Oct. 24.—Justice Rufus W. Peckham, of the United States supreme court, whose name has been used for the foundation of all kinds of political rumors in New York, is quietly performing his duties on the bench of the highest court in the land. It has been lately stated that although he was much talked of as a political force in the Empire state Democracy before the convention that nominated Coler for governor, he has had, as a matter of fact, no hand in politics, even as an advisor.

## Natty Gown of Black Melton.



A handsome coat of black melton in three-quarter length. The sleeves are very large and full, and are made in one piece, having two pleats above the wrist, giving the effect of cuffs. Rounding revers of white satin covered with lace extend over revers of black panne velvet. Ornaments of black silk braid form a finish at shoulder and wrist.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

**Coal Mining Resumed.**

On last Thursday there was a general resumption of activity about the mines, but many of them were not in a condition to be operated, and in some districts the resumption amounted to little more than a cleaning up. In the Mahanoy district the collieries were in no condition for an effective resumption of mining operations, and accounts from other districts tell of only a partial return to activity. Under the conditions existing it will be some time before a full output of coal can be expected. There are also some questions unsettled between certain individual operators and their employes which may exert an influence in delaying or restricting production in some localities. These conditions will naturally make for a curtailed output for some time, and that, of course, will exert an influence on prices. It is to be noticed that an effort is being made by some of the leading operators to prevent unreasonable advances of prices by retail dealers, an effort which is enforced by the declaration that in case of undue profits being demanded by dealers the companies will take steps to supply the wants of the public directly. For some time to come, however, coal prices are likely to show at least a minimum advance of a dollar a ton on last year's quotations. The Arbitration Commission has already organized and has begun the work of investigation.

**Reciprocity Revived.**

Reciprocity talk is once more in the air in Washington. The Cuban Congress adjourned on October 20 to reconvene on November 3. It seems to be expected that the reciprocity treaty will be ratified by the Senate of the island shortly after it reconvenes. In that event the treaty will be submitted to the Senate at Washington immediately after Congress meets in December. The cabinet of President Palma has had the treaty under consideration for some time, and the Cuban executive is understood to be desirous of having it in shape to be presented to the Senate when that body meets. The treaty does not, it is true, give the Cubans as large a measure of relief in the matter of tariff concessions as they have asked for, but perhaps they feel that half a loaf is better than no bread, and so accept it in default of more desirable terms. At any rate, advices from Havana indicate that the consideration of the treaty has been completed, and that in all probability it will be submitted to the Cuban Senate before two weeks have passed.

**The Danish Treaty.**

Checkered indeed has been the history of the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States. Early in the spring the Landsthing, or upper legislative chamber, adopted the treaty by a small majority. The Folksthing adopted a resolution approving the cession on condition that the inhabitants of the islands should declare in favor thereof by a plebiscite. Later both houses voted to postpone action on the treaty until a plebiscite should be taken on the proposition to sell the islands. Last week the project of ratification was given a quietus for the time, by the failure of the bill to ratify the treaty by a tie vote. This result was secured by the vote of two extremely aged and bedridden members of the Landsthing, who were brought from a distance to vote against the treaty.

The first step toward the acquisition of these islands was taken by President Lincoln in the winter of 1864-5. A treaty was negotiated in 1867-8, and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the inhabitants of the islands, as well as by the Danish Parliament. Largely owing to the intense opposition of Charles Sumner the treaty was hung up for two years and finally rejected by our Senate. Turn about is fair play. The same process is now reversed. The United States consents and Denmark balks. The people of the islands are eager for annexation and the interest of all parties concerned would be promoted by the transfer of the little group to the United States. The opposition in Denmark is inspired by sentiment, a motive that will not long withstand the argument of a yearly deficit and the protests of the islanders against utter ruin.

**British Subsidies.**

The new steamships to be built for the Cunard company, with British government funds loaned for the purpose, are to be of the highest efficiency. When the Great Eastern came to New York she was considered one of the wonders of the world. But the new ships will be more wonderful. Each is to be 750 feet in length, whereas the Great Eastern was only 680 feet. The British government takes little account of mere cost in the struggle for supremacy on the sea. British statesmen are right; no Englishman questions the need of government interest in keeping the flag on the ocean. In this they are far in advance of the Americans who do little but criticise and go wild over the word subsidy.

**Ocean Freights.**

Abnormal conditions exist in the ocean freight business at present. Freight room on eastward bound steamships is a drug at present, and carrying rates are claimed to be the lowest ever known. This is mainly due to the fact that an immense amount of tonnage employed to bring coal here finds no adequate return cargo offering. Scores of ships, it is currently reported, have been chartered to bring coal here from Europe, and of these only about one-fifth have yet arrived. The movement of grain to Europe is smaller than a year ago, wheat and flour not moving in quite as large a volume as in 1901, while corn is still, of course, unavailable. Cotton is moving freely, and shipments of apples are large, but this is not sufficient to counterbalance the loss in grain and provisions. Grain prices are still comparatively high, wheat prices being fully as expensive as a year ago, and corn being higher than last fall. A period of dullness and depression in ocean freights seems inevitable until such time as the corn crop moves freely. Lower prices for this cereal, however, would seem necessary before any heavy foreign takings begin.

**In Somaliland.**

After many months of defiance to British control, the Mad Mullah of Somaliland has at last been able to gather under his banners a large number of followers, and finally to inflict a severe defeat upon his enemies. The British forces in Somaliland at the present time number about 5,000 men. Only a small proportion of these are white troops. Against this force it is estimated that the Mad Mullah will be able to hurl an army of between 30,000 and 40,000 men. The outlook from the British standpoint is scarcely a pleasant one. Eventually, of course, the Mad Mullah will be put down, as many another chieftain of his fanatical type has ben put down before. Before this is done, however, it is probable that the British will have had a very pretty fight on their hands. It is notorious that half-savage fanatics, who look upon death in battle merely as a gate into Paradise, have some advantages in battle over the white men who still possess a lingering prejudice in favor of existence on top of the ground. It is a fanatical horde of this type that the British forces will have to meet in Somaliland.

**Russia in Manchuria.**

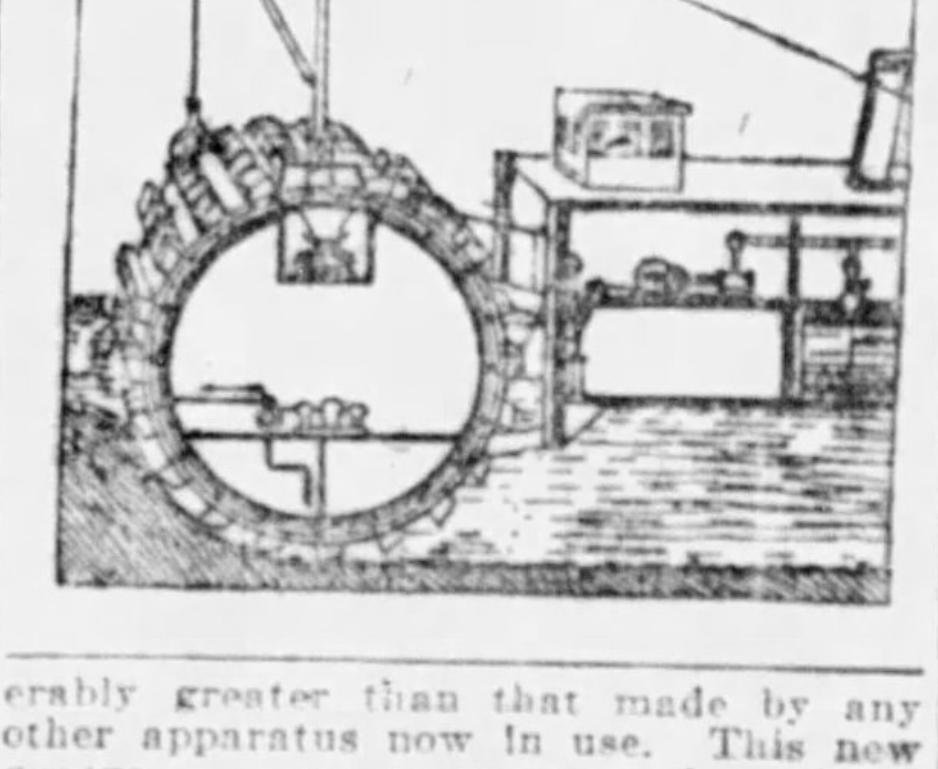
Russia's expressed intention of speedily evacuating Manchuria is merely a feint under which permanent Russian military posts on the line of the railway are being established, and the province in general is being put into a state in which its complete and final subjugation to Russian control will be easily accomplished when the proper time arrives. It is true that a number of the larger cities have been evacuated by the Russian troops. The soldiers thus withdrawn have only been concentrated in large camps on the line of the railroad, however, practically none of them having been withdrawn across the border. By this process of transfer Russia has been able for a time to dupe the western world into the belief that she really intended to get out of Manchuria. Such a performance, however, would be diametrically opposed to all the teachings and precedents of Russian intrigue in Asia. It is becoming more and more certain as times goes by that Russia is in Manchuria to stay. The authorities in St. Petersburg still cling to the farce of claiming that they will eventually evacuate the province. That this claim is insincere is becoming more and more apparent, if, indeed, it was not apparent from the beginning. Only two courses now remain to the other powers, and England and Japan in particular. One is to try to eject the Russian troops from Manchuria by force, the other to swallow their pride and let the Slav devour his victim undisturbed.

**The Australian Federation.**

Wide interest is being manifested at present in the financial and other difficulties which confront the makers of the new Australian commonwealth. The change in the form of government, the substitution of a federated system for the earlier independence of the Australian colonies, has involved the increase of a financial burden already considerable owing to the system under which the governments undertook the administration of important business undertakings such as railways. Other circumstances have tended to emphasize these conditions, until the thoughtful Australian is tempted to pause and take some bearings which will give him a needed notion as to the direction in which the ship of state is at present tending. Its course is not free from difficulty, as is evidenced by the accounts which have recently come to hand regarding the advocacy of secession by the premier of Queensland, who presumably reflects current opinion in his colony, which is understood to have been injuriously affected by federal legislation bearing on the colored labor question.

## A CONTINUOUS DREDGING APPARATUS

The illustration presented below shows an improved machine for excavating the soil from the beds of ship channels and depositing it either in scows or transferring it direct to the banks by means of an auxiliary conveyor, the special advantage of this form of excavator being that the width of the cutting is considerably greater than that made by any other apparatus now in use. This new dredge consists principally of a closed cylinder, which floats on the water, having around its periphery a series of tracks. The width of the cylinder and number of tracks can be varied, and each track carries an endless chain of buckets propelled by an engine located on a float at the rear of the cylinder. Inside this cylinder a number of compartments are arranged to admit water and air, to control the depth of the cutting and permit the elevation of the entire bucket mechanism when the excavator is to be moved from place to place. As the buckets travel around the endless tracks the dirt is scooped in and elevated to the highest point, where an automatic tripping device discharges the contents of each bucket into a chute leading to a scow at one end of the cylinder. As the excavation progresses the dredge is advanced gradually forward, so that the whole operation is practically continuous, and an area of considerable length and width can be excavated in the course of a day.



### Depends on the Price.

"I don't think it's quite proper for a young woman to go out alone in an automobile, as she's doing."

"Oh, that is a little different, you know. When a young woman is out with a $10,000 automobile she doesn't need a chaperon."—Chicago Tribune.

## Current Events.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is said to be engaged to John rGeenway, of Hot Springs, Ark., a lieutenant of the Rough Riders.

National W. C. T. U. convention at Portland, Me., declares for compulsory scientific temperance instruction in public schools.

American board, acting on hint that sultan of Turkey would regard Miss Ellen Stone as persona non grata, will probably not send her back to Macedonia, and may abandon mission work there.

President Roosevelt decides to withhold appointments until after meeting of congress.

Report of Register of Treasury Lyons shows that of $782,924,[illegible] bonds of the United States outstanding only $[illegible] are held by foreigners.

Colonel Mosby, special agent of the interior department, reports that cattle raisers are illegaly occupying millions of acres of public lands in the west which ought to be open to homestead settlers.

Cruiser Montgomery sails from Colon for Hayti, where a revolutionary movement may involve American interests.

Replying to parties dissatisfied with award in Pious case, Secretary Hay declines to ask a reopening of the case by The Hague tribunal.

J. E. Billard, Topeka, Kan., sued for injunction against board of education to stop Bible reading in public schools; his son expelled for inattention.

Senator Beveridge (Ind.) in Cincinnati speech declared campaign one of abandoned issues; Democrats have dropped imperialism and anti-trust cries for tariff revision; Republicans already favor needed changes.

Iowa Republicans certain to carry Speaker Henderson's district; Judge Birdsall expected to poll large vote, being injured by his attitude toward silver and subsequent repudiation of it.

Russian concentration of troops in Manchuria declared by London press to show England has been duped by evacuation agreement; success also predicted in eastern Mediterranean.

Tom Taggart, Indiana Democratic leader and possible national chairman, was porter in depot kitchen at Xenia, O., in 1876; last year his profit from hotels he owns was $120,000; he declared in interview that success in politics comes from not making enemies.

Erie railroad said to plan entrance into Pittsburg by building line from Youngstown, and also from Dayton to Hamilton, the cost to be $20,000,000, which is to be raised by the sale of bonds.

Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical association begins war on kissing, which is declared to be a nuisance and breeder of disease.

Georgia pastor, in address before the American Missionary association, says faith of negro is waning, and suggests way of checking crop of infidels.

Senator Spooner addresses National Dairy Union, at Milwaukee, and is given title of "defender of the American cow."

John D. Rockefeller has given to the teachers' college of Columbia university $500,000, with a proviso that it raise a similar amount.

Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, takes a personal hand in a class fight at Columbia university, of which he is a director, and puts stop to the fray.

Minister Conger has advised the state department of an edict issued by the Chinese government, warning officials to at once stop practices of extortion in collecting taxes.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt authorize a denial of the reported engagement of their daughter Alice to Capt. John Greenway.

Country's prosperity shown by inability of railroads to furnish transportation in spite of recent increases; Dun & Co's review reported October railroad earnings 4.5 per cent over 1901.

Cripple Creek mines will be drained by tunnel 10,000 feet long run underneath them.

Retail cigar dealers and manufacturers outside American Tobacco company called two Chicago conventions to plan fight against trust; dealers will pledge themselves to sell only independent goods and will open distributing house of their own.

New York shipping interests not engaging vessel room for grain exports, but will wait till ships arrive with English coal cargoes; ninety vessels expected and room will go begging then, interest rates gradually working lower.

Northern Pacific passenger train held up near Drummond, Mont., by one robber, who climbed over engine tender and killed engineer when he refused to stop; registered mail and express safe then looted; bloodhounds on his trail.

The Rev. Alexander Twombly in Mohonk (N. Y.) conference speech declared Hawaii is ruled by ignorant elements and American carpet baggers, crime and idleness increasing.

National Household Economic meeting, Milwaukee, got answers from 700 factory girls on why they shun housework; too long hours and ill furnished rooms were chief reasons.

William Johnson, Swedish stowaway, reached New York on steamer Oscar II after having hidden himself in coffin which he tore open, hiding the body under matting.

President Roosevelt celebrated 44th anniversary of his birth on Monday by lunching and dining with his family and a few intimate friends.

Coming tests of new submarine boats expected to settle fate of craft which are declared by Rear Admiral Melville to be either very valuable or utterly worthless.

President favors making the United States navy the equal of any in the world, and heavy naval legislation is expected to meet little opposition in congress.

Trustees of Catholic university to meet November 11 to elect a rector and vice rector and fill the vacancy on the board of trustees made by the death of Archbishop Corrigan.

Prince of Wales and crown prince of Germany likely to visit St. Louis exposition as result of invitation from President Roosevelt.

William Macqueen, English anarchist, is soundly thrashed by silk dyer of Paterson, N. J., for failure to heed warning to cease denunciation of American government.

Wagon loads of redeemed revenue stamps and checks burned at bureau of engraving and printing, mixed with coal, $160 saved monthly in fuel bills during coal shortage.

Census report shows 95.6 per cent of native white children between 10 and 14 years old able to read and write, and [illegible] per cent of native children of foreign-born parents.

Charles Meirel, medicine advertising company showman tried to shoot apple from head of John Volkman at Cold Springs Harbor, N. Y., and killed him.

Schooner Olive Jeannette, loaded with iron ore, sunk by log in Sault Ste. Marie canal.

Eighty thousand western railroad employes probably will demand 20 per cent wage increase, following similar demand by 7,000 Chicago switchmen last Saturday; heavier trains and fewer trips responsible.

Philippine commission authorized coasting trade extension in which native ship owners can share. Chinese breaking English and Spanish rice pool, island trade prospects poor.

FOREIGN.

Efficiency of a new life-saving device in the shape of an aluminum globe is demonstrated in the English channel.

Britain and Germany are believed to be in a compact for the division of Portuguese possessions in South Africa.

Military authorities of India, expecting a serious conflict with Mad Mullah, prepare to send whole brigade of troops.

Americanists at New York consider "Lansing man" and hold that as almost indisputable evidence of prehistoric race that existed about 10,000 years ago.

Carnegie's suggestion that the kaiser take the initiative in the formation of a European United States is ridiculed by German press.

Town of Dunkirk, France, which is terrorized by striking dock laborers, is placed under martial law. Workmen are slain in encounter with troops.

France, Germany and Britain agree to evacuate China, thereby aiding the open-door policy in China and benefiting America commercially.

Rome dispatch says Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco was questioned while visiting the college of the propaganda as to the qualifications of his brother in Chicago to succeed Feehan.

Arnold-Foster, financial secretary of the British admiralty, at a dinner of the Liverpool Conservative club bares big navy plans of Great Britain.

Premier Combes, in emulation of President Roosevelt, tries to end the coal miners' strike of France.

King Edward performed last ceremony of coronation by visiting St. Paul's cathedral with queen and prince of Wales and giving thanks for his recovery; lord mayor escorted him.

**The Blade's Premium List**

Is Now Ready. Send for it at once. It's full of good things. It costs you nothing.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## Publishers' Column

### Waltham and Elgin Watches:

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | $14.30 |
| No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case | 11.65 |
| No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | 15.90 |
| No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case | 13.25 |
| No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 12.20 |
| No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case | 9.75 |
| No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | [illegible] |
| No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case | 11.30 |

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case | 5.60 |
| No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case | 7.20 |

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | 12.15 |
| No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case | 14.00 |
| No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 11.35 |
| No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case | 13.20 |

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

### SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

Prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ doz. Teaspoons | 85c |
| ½ doz. Dessert Spoons | $1.50 |
| ½ doz. Table Spoons | 1.60 |
| ½ doz. Knives and Forks | 3.75 |

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

**Cut Paper Patterns.** READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

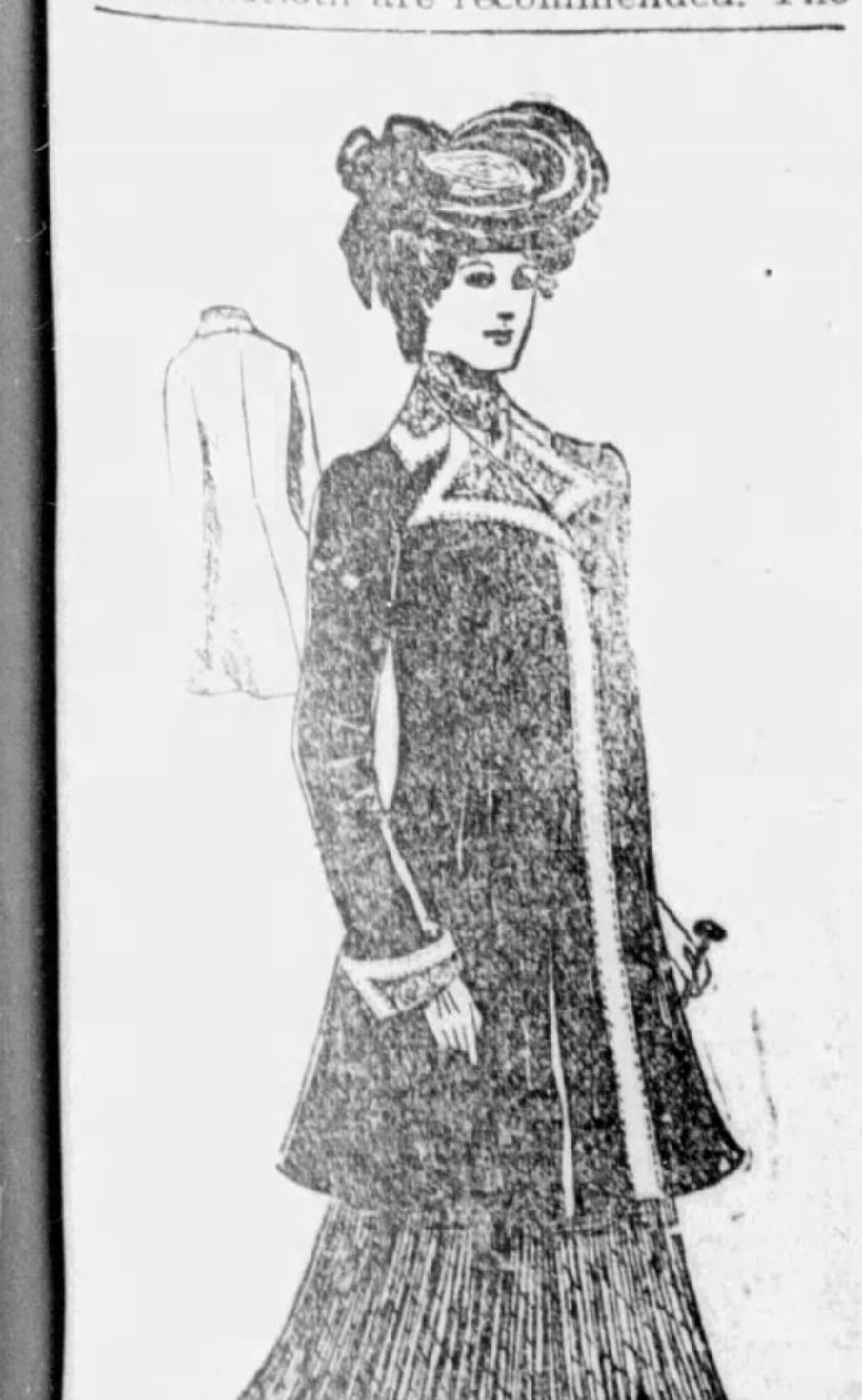
DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

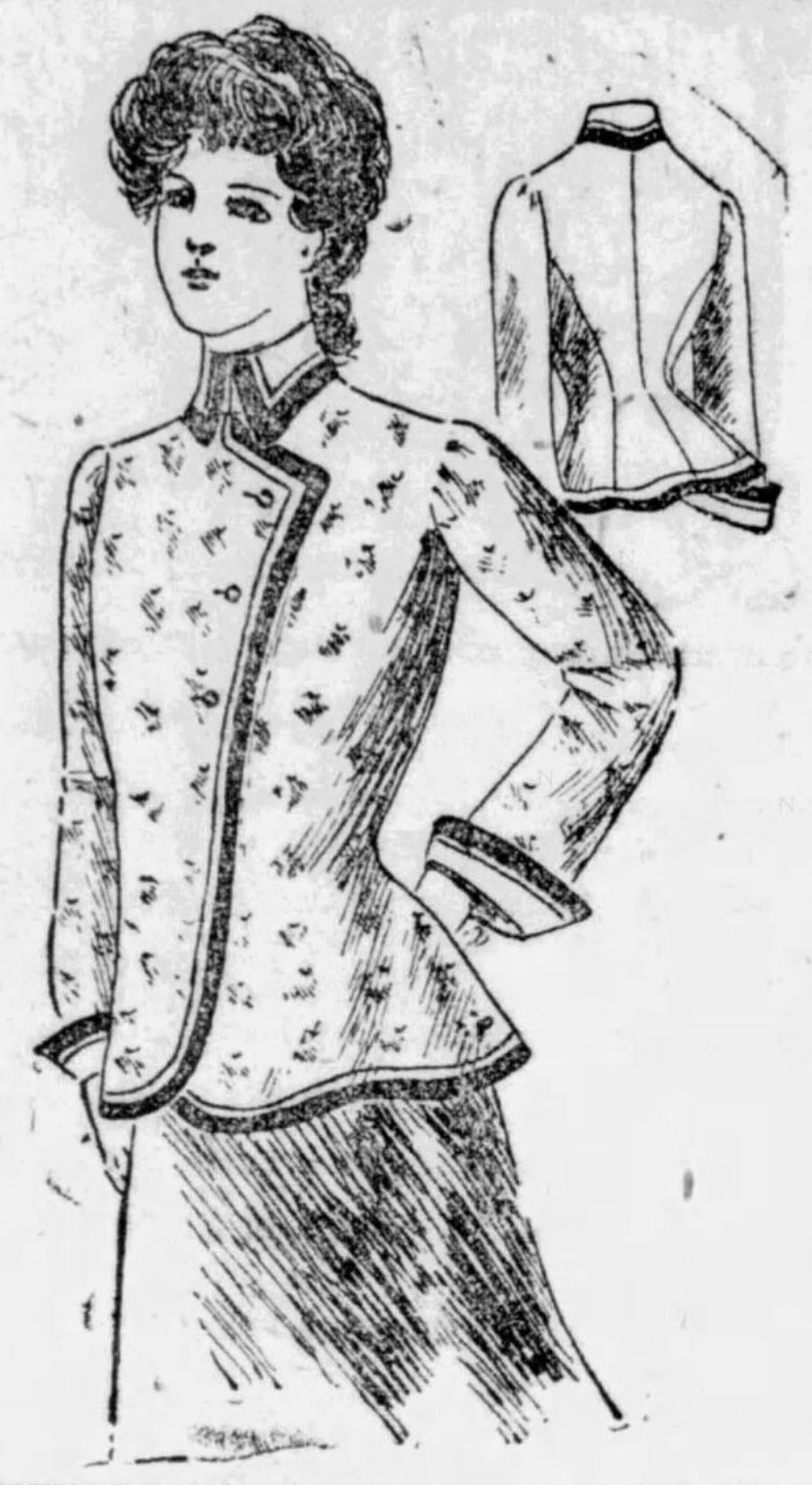
**2390—Bristol Coat.**

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The fancy for handsome coats of silk still continues and the design here illustrated is an excellent model for black peau de soie. The double breasted fronts close with a fly and the collar, cuffs and band are faced with heavy white silk and relieved with stitching and fine silk braid. For ordinary wear, kersey, melton, cheviot and broadcloth are recommended. The edges of the cloth coat should be tastefully finished with machine stitching and the fronts are closed with pearl buttons and button holes. The collar and cuffs may be faced with velvet or stitched as best suits the individual taste.



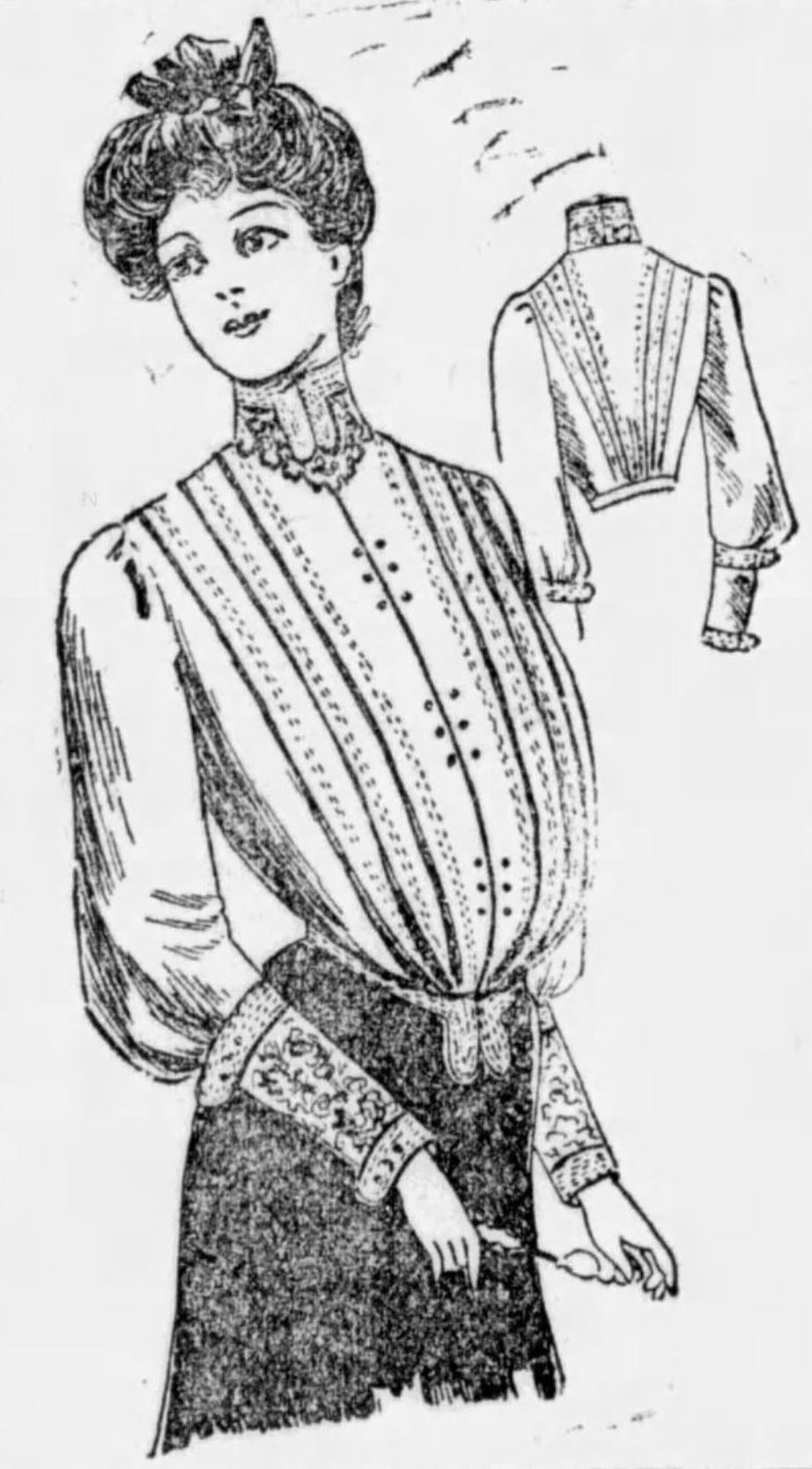
**2394—Lamar Dressing Sacque.**

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This dressing sacque is adjusted to the figure by the regular shaped back, side-back and under-arm gores. The loose fronts are slightly double breasted and the flowing sleeve is reversed at the lower edge to form a cuff, or it could be gathered into a narrow band cuff and converted into a bishop sleeve. Dahlia red flannel figured in black, and trimmings of bias bands of taffeta or ribbon in black or a darker shade of red will prove a tasteful combination. Challie, China silk, eiderdown flannel, or cotton fabrics will achieve excellent results.



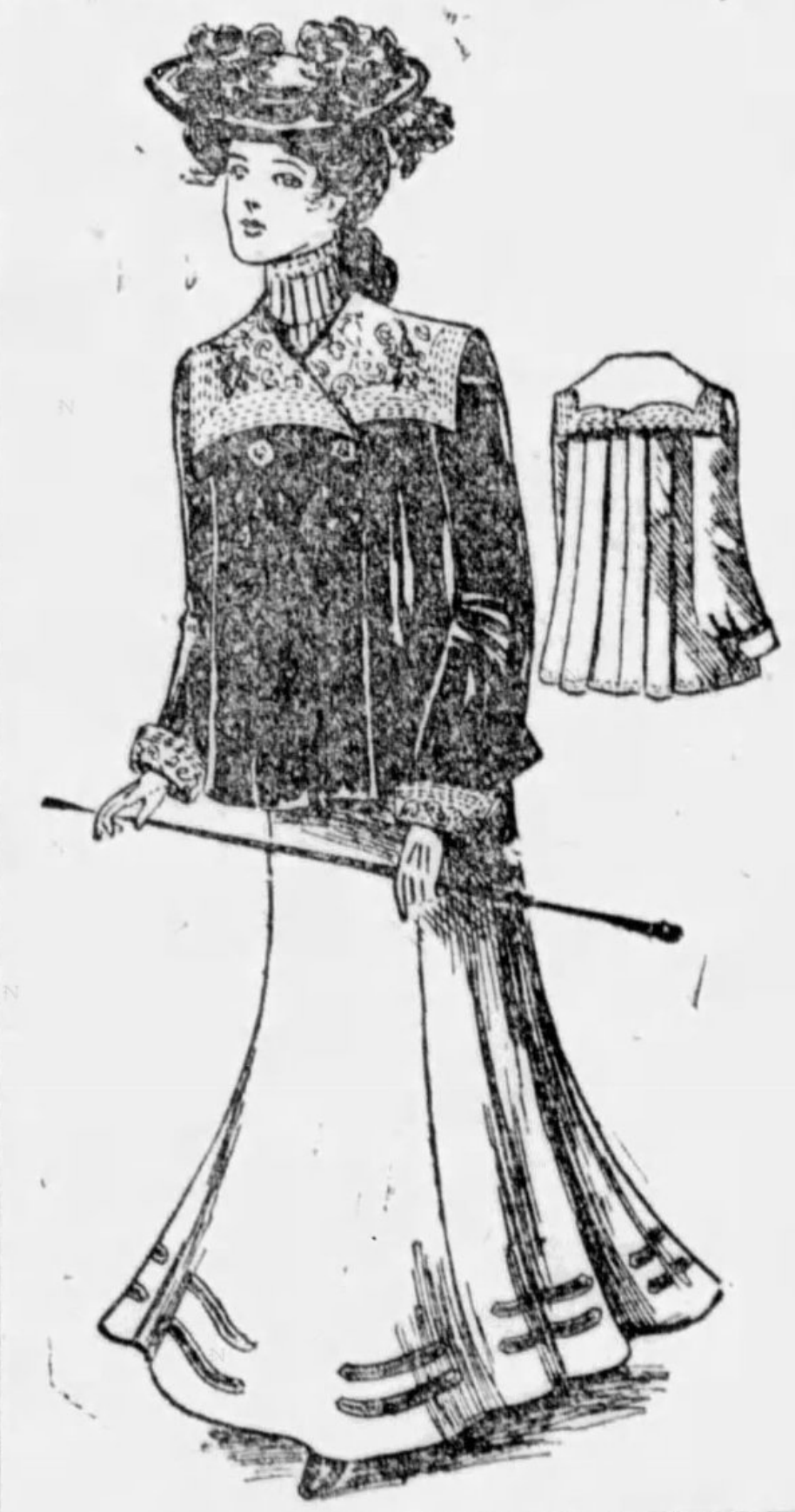
**2386—Darrow Waist.**

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This design will develop charmingly in a great variety of fabrics. The front has three plaits in each side and the back has a corresponding number, which are held in position by double rows of stitching. The closing is made down the center of the front by the Duchess method, full directions for which will accompany the pattern. One of the latest stock patterns is given, also the novel shaped belt. The sleeve is especially pretty, having a deep cuff with stitched bands to match the belt. Pale blue taffeta stitched in black, with cuffs and stock of all-over cream lace, and dull silver or mounted enameled buttons would make a dainty theatre waist.



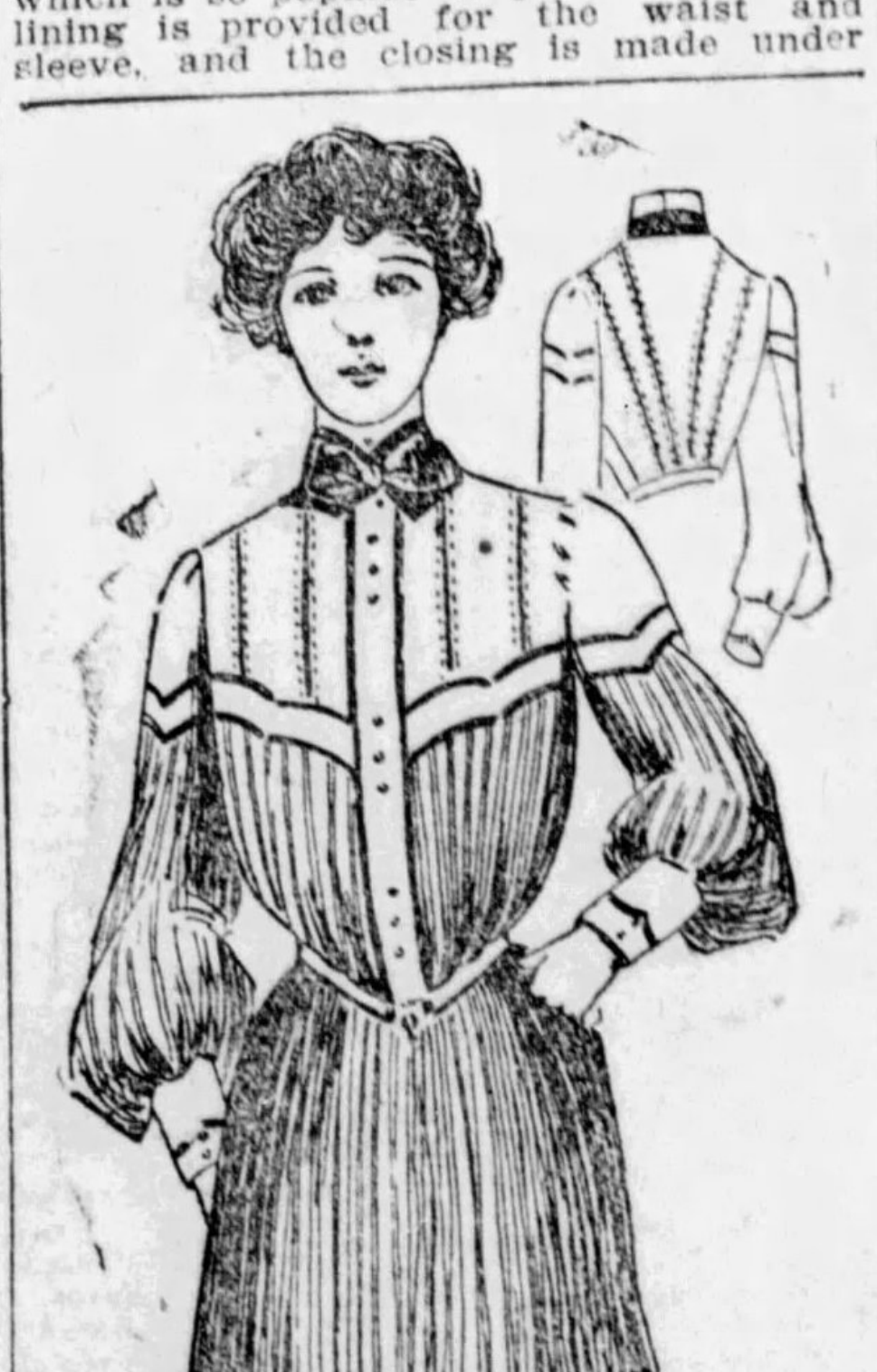
**2398—Merrill Coat.**

Sizes 14 and 16 years. The attractive features of the Monte Carlo coat are exemplified in the jaunty model here depicted. It is adjusted by shoulder and under-arm seams, and the sailor collar gives the fashionable width to the shoulders. The sleeves are cut in the latest approved bishop style and are finished with a flare cuff. The fronts are double breasted and the closing is made by means of a fly and small buttons. The coat as shown is of black peau de soie with collar and cuffs of white silk relieved by stitching and lace applique. For ordinary wear serge, cheviot and broadcloth finished with stitched bands would develop serviceable garments.



**2385—Lawrence Waist.**

Sizes 32, 34, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. This stylish mode has the yoke and back arranged in slot-seam effect, which is so popular at present. A fitted lining is provided for the waist and sleeve, and the closing is made under the center plait in front. Full directions are given with the pattern to make the slot-seam effect. A stylish waist is made of blue and green hair-striped taffeta with sleeve caps, yoke and shaped bands of ivory white taffeta with pipings of blue and tiny enameled buttons. It may also be developed in any of the popular wool fabrics with the shaped bands, slot seams, etc., simply stitched and small gun metal buttons.



# FATHER TO HIS SONS

## Intelligent and Substantial Discussion of the Trust Question.

Pike County News, Oct. 9.

By special request the News is permitted to publish the following letter which was written by Dr. Clayton Keith this week to his three sons, Drs. Barnard C. and William F. Keith and Mr. Leon Keith at St. Louis. It is full of timely suggestions and sound advice from a man who has no political interests, but who studies these questions from a point of what is right and best for the people. Every young man in the county should carefully read this letter, which is as follows:

My Dear Sons:—A father's solicitude for your welfare, and that of our common country, impels me to utter a word of warning to you just at this time.

Another election is at hand. As loyal citizens of this republic you must take your stand on one side or the other of one of the most important and vital issues ever presented to the people of the country; I allude to the trusts.

I am especially anxious to forewarn you least you be deceived by statements of speakers, now canvassing this state, and be mislead by their sophistry. Only last night I heard a representative of one of the great parties of this country, Mayor Reed, of Kansas City, speaking in the interest of the congressional candidates of his party in this state, make this statement, "The Republican party is not only the father, but the mother, the wet-nurse, and the bottle-holder of the trusts," and he was cheered to the echo. Now, for the truth of this matter. I want to present you the facts in regard to the trusts and the attitude of the two parties—Republican and Democratic—toward them and leave you and every other intelligent young man who reads this letter to decide which party has been most favorable to the existence and growth of the trusts.

Having decided this question in the searchlight of truth, I leave it to your own good sense and discretion to decide how your votes shall be cast in the coming November election. But to the facts:

1. Surely no man should vote for the Democratic candidates for Congress this year on the score that they will rid the country of the trusts. That is if we are to judge the parties by their past, by their performances, rather than by their promises.
2. The only anti-trust legislation that has been enacted by Congress is the Sherman law. Now, this was proposed and enacted by Republicans, during President Harrison's administration and was strongly opposed by Democrats.
3. The Democrats have been in possession of both the executive and legislative branches of the government since this trust evil appeared (during Mr. Cleveland's last term) and yet, although they had the power, not a single effort was made to "throttle the trusts," for which they are now clamoring. No man can point to a thing they did, or have at any time done, except to "thunder" in their platforms about trusts.
4. Now it seems to be generally conceded that the Sherman law is both broad and long, and well calculated to reach the trusts which are within federal jurisdiction. (By this is meant under control of the government and not of the state). But the supreme court of the United States (Judge Fuller a Democrat, presiding and handing down the decision) decided, that under the United States constitution, the powers of Congress were so limited as to prevent it (Congress) from reaching the trusts which were not engaged in interstate commerce.
5. Thereupon, as everybody knows who is posted in current history, the Republicans in Congress proposed an amendment to the constitution, which would result (when ratified by the people) in giving Congress the requisite authority to control the trusts.
6. And what did the Democrats do? Why, they voted against this constitutional amendment, and so prevented the people from getting at what all the Democratic orators of the land today are so fond of telling "the plain people" constitutes the "octopus which is sucking the life out of the masses."
7. Why, if they really wished to control the trusts, should they not be more than willing to invest Congress with the power to accomplish this result? It might jeopardize or at least antagonize the sacred doctrine, dear to the heart of every Democrat in Congress—the doctrine of the state's rights!
8. And almost before the ink was dry recording their votes against this constitutional amendment, they adopt in their convention at Kansas City, (in June, 1900, when Mr. Bryan was nominated for the second time,) a platform all aglow with denunciations of trusts, and chock full of promises of what they will do it if they are placed in power.
9. "By their fruits ye shall know them." the good Book says;—and surely we have seen enough to enable us to know what sort of anti-trust fruit will be gathered from the Democratic tree.
10. On the other hand the Republican party has pledged itself to do everything it can in the future to accomplish this much to be desired end—the control,—not the destruction,—of the trusts.
11. And in view of what it has done and what it has tried to do, ought it not to be trusted by those who sincerely desire to see this evil remedied?
12. My dear sons, you will find later in life, that there are some men, and some parties, too, that are like some books we read—they thunder in the index, but when read, are mere bosh. There are some men, and parties, too, who are great in things said. And then there are other men, and parties, too, that are great in things done.
13. So far as I am concerned, I don't prize very highly, the promissory note of a man who, in the past, has been issuing his I. O. U.'s, but not redeeming them.
14. Now, applying this test, I surely would rather pin my faith to the Republican than the Democratic party in this vital issue, and trust it to redeem its pledges concerning the trusts.
15. But as a business man I am most interested in the prosperity of the country. Of course the trusts interfere with that prosperity, I know. But then I know also that time will rid the country of many of them as it has already done in a number of instances.
16. Again, if the trusts are such an evil in prosperous times, what would become of the people if hard times—real Democratic times,—such as we had under Cleveland and free trade,—when armies of tramps filled the highways and byways and soup houses held full sway? When leanness among the people, poverty and business stagnation were in evidence everywhere? May such times never return to this country! In the language of Webster, "Forbid it, my countrymen, forbid it, Heaven."
17. To avert such a return to dull times with short hours, short dollars, and little work for the laboring men of the country, it is all-important that we retain in power the agent of our present prosperity,—the Republican party,—with a good working majority in congress to strengthen the hands of their gallant leader, President Roosevelt, in his brave and courageous efforts to relieve the people.

I am sincerely your affectionate father,

CLAYTON KEITH.

**Floods and Earthquakes in Italy.**

Rome, Oct. 27.—There have been floods in the province of Calabraa in which several persons were drowned.

A severe earthquake shock was felt at Rieti, the night of October 25.

# KING EDWARD INSPECTS THE GUARDS; SERVICE OF THANKS IN ST. PAUL'S

EARL OF PEMBROKE.

KING EDWARD'S ENTRY INTO LONDON.

London, Oct. 27.—King Edward today reviewed nearly 4,000 guardsmen who have recently returned from South Africa. The king afterwards addressed the troops, welcoming them home. He praised the work which they had done in the field, saying:

"You have upheld the great name which has made everybody who has served in the guards a proud man. I myself feel proud to have as a young man served in your ranks, though I regret I never had the opportunity like my brother, of seeing active service. A finer body of men it is impossible to wish to see. It is a proud day for me to have inspected the guard's brigade."

In spite of their arduous duties in South Africa, the king remarked, the men had not forgotten their drill and the march past today was as well done if not better carried out than ever before.

The queen and other ladies of the royal family drove past in carriages. At the conclusion of the ceremony the troops gave hearty cheers for the king.

King Edward VII, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and almost all the members of the royal family yesterday drove to St. Paul's cathedral and offered up thanks for the recovery of his health which enabled him to be crowned. The weather was rainy and small crowds marked the royal progress through the metropolis.

The royal party then returned to Buckingham palace and were well greeted on the way wherever the crowds were large enough to raise a cheer. In spite of the rain King Edward ordered that the carriages be kept open and Queen Alexandra bowed and smiled from behind a small umbrella.

The scene at St. Paul's was more brilliant than devotional. All the officials present wore their uniforms and their decorations, creating a blaze of color seldom seen in the cathedral. King Edward was dressed in the uniform of a field marshal and wore the decoration of the Order of the Garter.

The Earl of Pembroke, who was master of ceremonies for the royal entry into London on Saturday, has received universal congratulations on the order and smoothness of the whole ceremonies.

# ILLITERATE CHILDREN.

## Important Document Issued by the Census Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The census office has issued a statement giving a compilation of figures regarding illiteracy among children of immigrants and children of natives. The statement says:

Confining the comparison to children between the ages of 10 and 14 years in the United States, as a whole, 95.6 per cent of the native white children of native parents and 99.1 per cent of the native white children of foreign born parents are able to read and write. This suprising difference in favor of the children of the foreign born population is due largely to the fact that the children of the foreign born immigrants live mainly in the northern and western states, where the public school systems have already reached a high degree of efficiency, while great numbers of native white children of native parents live in the southern states, and in that region about 10 per cent of such children are illiterate. When the comparison is carried out by geographic divisions, the difference between the two classes in each part of the United States, except the South Atlantic states, is found to be much less than in the whole country. Yet these figures indicate that in every region except the North Atlantic states the literate children of immigrant whites are a larger percent of the whole number of such children than the literate children of native whites. This is partly explained by the clustering of immigrants and their children mainly in the cities and towns, while the native white children of native parents live more generally in the rural districts. Thus in the North Atlantic division there are 996,851 native white children, 10 to 14 years old and born of native parents, of whom 32 per cent live in cities having at least 25,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, among the 713,170 native white children, 10 to 14 years of age, and born of foreign-born parents who live in the same group of states, 62 per cent live in similar cities. There is no reason to infer from the census figures that the children of illiterate immigrants are constituting a permanent illiterate class in the population.

It will be noticed, however, that the foregoing figures relate exclusively to immigrants who have been in the country long enough for their children born here to have reached the age of ten years. Whether among the children of immigrants who have arrived since 1890 there is the same eagerness to acquire at least an elementary education, it is still too early to determine from census figures.

Joseph Chamberlain, British colonial secretary, announced that he will go to South Africa to investigate government problems there; bitterness between Boers and British in Cape Colony deeper than before the war.

**New Life to Weak Men**

Old Men Made Young Again—Weak Men Find Old-Time Strength and Power of Youth.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

To the men who have tried every known remedy to revive their waning power or lost manhood, and have given up in despair, the following message comes as a

Chief of Staff, State Medical Institute.

most blessed promise. This new discovery restores all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts. It gives the warmth, strength and development just where it is needed, and cures at once all the ills and troubles that come of years of misuse of the functions, for it has been an absolute success in all cases. A simple request to the State Medical Institute, 1922 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., will bring you one of these free trial packages, in a plain wrapper, without any marks to identify its contents or where it comes from. The Institute has had so many inquiries from men who are unable to leave home or their business to be treated, that it has perfected this splendid home treatment and sends it in free trial packages to all parts of the world to show just how easy and simple it is to be cured at home of any sexual weakness when this marvelous new sexual discovery is employed. The Institute makes no restrictions and any man who writes will receive by mail a free trial of this wonderful remedy absolutely free. Those who write need have no fear of any publicity, as the State Medical Institute is an old established Institution, incorporated by the State for 50 years.

# ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, VENERABLE WOMAN SUFFRAGIST, IS DEAD

ELIZABETT CADY STANTON.

New York, Oct. 27.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the well known woman suffragist, died yesterday at her home in West Ninety-fourth street in this city, at the age of 87 years. Old age was given as the cause of death. She was conscious almost to the last. About a week ago Mrs. Stanton began to fail rapidly. This became more noticeable last week and then it was known to the family that her death was only a question of days or hours.

The children with Mrs. Stanton when she died was Mrs. M. F. Lawrence and Mrs. Stanton Blatch, and Henry and Robert L., of New York, lawyers; Theodor, of Paris, and G. Smith, a real estate broker at Wardencliffe, L. I.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday. Interment will be in Woodlawn cemetery.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 27.—News of the death of Elizabeth Cady Stanton fell with crushing weight upon Susan B. Anthony, who had planned to go to New York on November 12 to assist the venerable advocate of woman's suffrage in the celebration of her 87th birthday, Miss Anthony said:

"Through the early days, when the world was against us, we stood together. Mrs. Stanton was always a courageous woman, a leader of thought and new movements. I always called her the philosopher and statesman of our movement. She was a most finished writer, and every state paper presented to Congress or the state legislatures in the early days was written by Mrs. Stanton.

"I cannot express myself at all as I feel. I am too crushed to say much, but if she had outlived me she would have found fine words with which to express our friendship."

"What period of your lives gave you the greatest pleasure?" was asked.

"When we were digging together. When she forged the thunderbolts and I fired them. The greatest campaign we ever had together was in '69, at the constitutional convention held in Kansas for suffrage, and the same year in New York state.

"In spite of the big family, to whom she was devoted, and the great amount of work she did outside her home, she was one of the finest housekeepers I ever saw.

"The last time I saw Mrs. Stanton was in June. She talked about the other side, but had no faith that there was any other world. She always said that this was a beautiful world and she wanted to stay here as long as possible. She believed in the immutable law in everything, and did not believe in any special providence for herself or anyone else."

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton have campaigned together all over the country. They went to England together in 1883.

"She went to call an international suffrage convention," said Miss Anthony, "but the English people were afraid of it then, but it was at that time she conceived the idea of the convention which, five years later, was held in Washington, and later formed into the International Council of Women. We received many attentions on this visit to England, being received by John Bright and other distinguished persons."

## PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Raimon Reyes Lala, a native Filipino, graduate of Oxford, and a naturalized American citizen, has arrived here on his way from Manila to Washington to tell something of the present urgent needs of the Philippines.

Legislation is much needed for the Philippines said Lala.

"We poor Filipinos need a stable currency. We cannot do business with the states without having a fixed standard of money. In the old days silver was generally worth three-fourths as much as gold and at the worst two for one. But now silver—and it is a silver country, though the government demands all its payments in gold—silver is lower yet, say 2.37 for every dollar in gold. To secure $400 in gold when I was leaving for the states I had to pay something like $960 in silver. The worst of it is that there is no established rate and the commission men can make it anything they see fit. The islands need railroads. They need more reliable labor, for the laboring class is very uncertain. If they make a few dollars they don't care to work till the money is spent.

### FIRE ON THE OREGON.

San Francisco, Oct. 24.—A fire has been burning in the coal bunkers of the battleship Oregon for four days, and the officers of the vessel will not say that the fire has been extinguished.

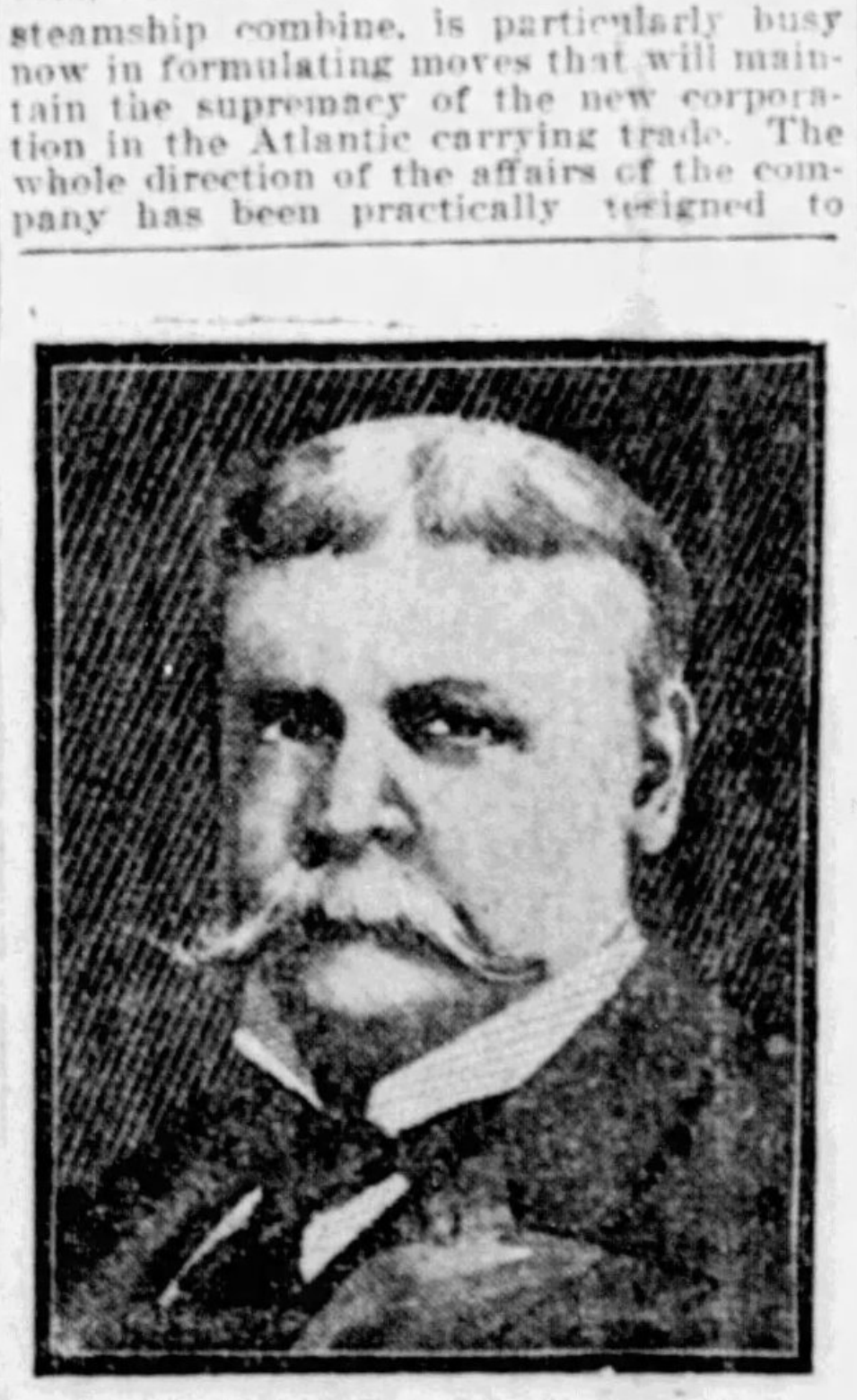
A board of survey has been summoned to examine the vessel, and it will be some time before she will be able to depart for Manila. Repairs will have to be made and a new supply of coal put on board before the battleship can sail.

### Jay Cooke Ill.

Put-in Bay, O., Oct. 24.—Jay Cooke, the aged financier, was again stricken with congestion of the brain at his home on Gibraltar Island last night. He rallied somewhat to-day and is now said to be resting easier. Jay Cooke, Jr., is at his father's bedside.

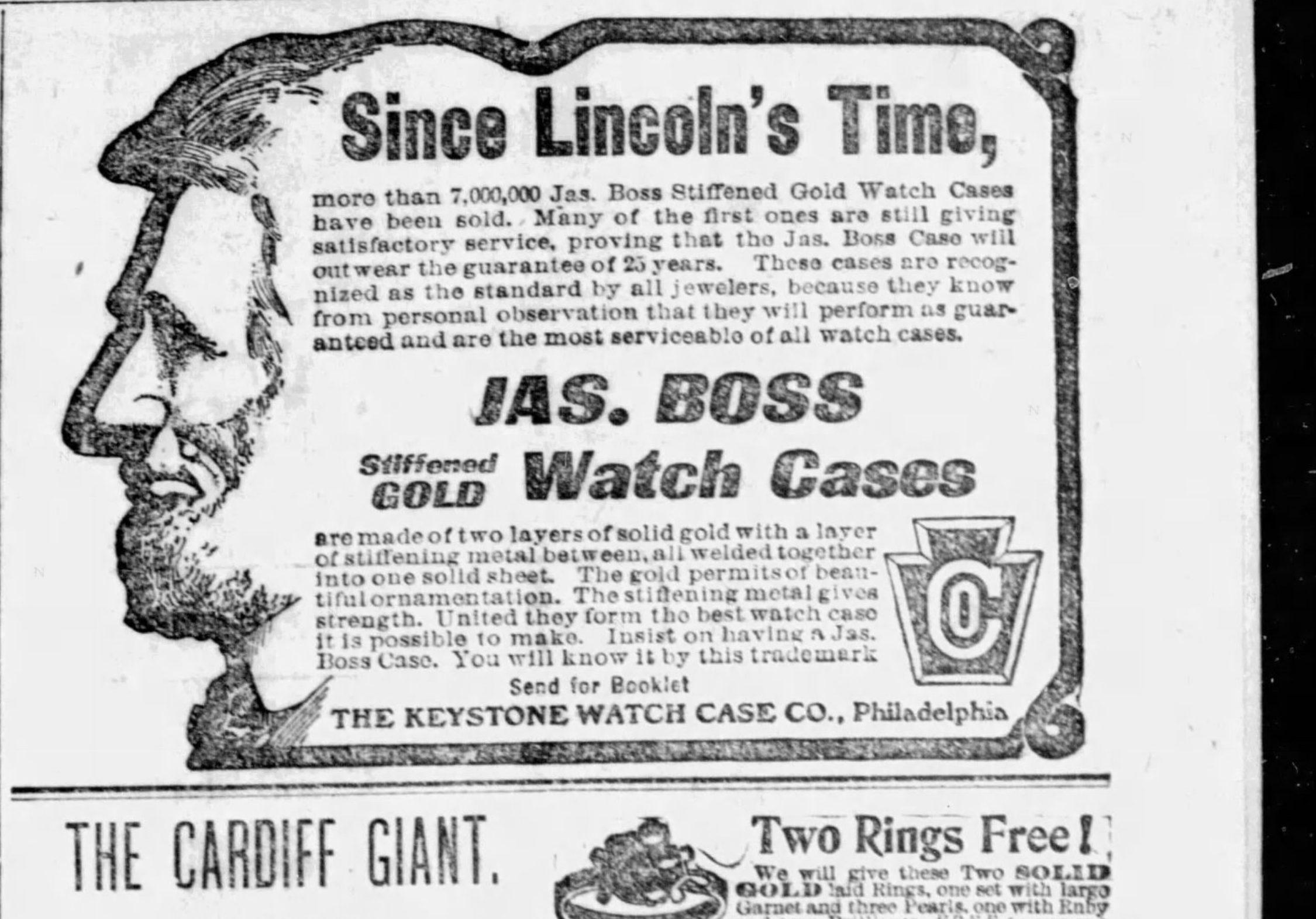
## THE OCEAN COMBINE.

New York, Oct. 23.—Clement A. Griscom, the head of the great Morgan ocean steamship combine, is particularly busy now in formulating moves that will maintain the supremacy of the new corporation in the Atlantic carrying trade. The whole direction of the affairs of the company has been practically resigned to his care by Mr. Morgan. That he has a colassal task on hand is conceded, as the whole power of the British government, backed by Canada and the far-reaching British commercial interests, will be used to offset the strength of the company that is directed by the Americans.



CLEMENT A. GRISCOM.

French aeronauts met at Paris to discuss competition for $100,000 St. Louis airship prize.



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# THE CARDIFF GIANT.

## Originator of the Hoax Has Just Died in Poverty.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 24.—George Hull, famous as the man who in 1870 devised the Cardiff Giant, the greatest hoax of the day, died in poverty at his home, near here, today. He was 81 years old.

He was born in Connecticut, and when a young man moved to Broome county, N. Y. He engaged in the tobacco trade, and at the close of the civil war he had established a prosperous business. In 1869 he conceived the Cardiff Giant scheme, and accumulated a fortune from it.

Carved from gypsum, interred in the ground and afterward exhumed as a discovery, the Cardiff Giant was heralded throughout the country as the petrified remains of prehistoric man. Scientists from colleges and institutions here and abroad flocked to see the giant, and pronounced it a relic of past ages. Even when it was exposed as a fraud many men of learning insisted that the figure was genuine.

Hull was very proud of the affair, and he never tired of talking about it. He went to Fort Dodge, Ia., in June, 1868, and bought at a gypsum quarry there a block of stone weighing about ten tons. This stone was transported by twelve oxen over forty-five miles of country roads to a small village in Boone county, Ia. On the journey several bridges were broken down under the weight of the stone.

After a journey of twelve days, the stone reached the village of M[illegible]ana, and upon its arrival there was loaded on a flat bottomed car for shipment to Chicago. It was consigned to Edward Burkhardt, a marble cutter. Upon its arrival at Chicago it was unloaded at night and taken to Mr. Burkhardt's barn in Clark street. Precaution was taken to line the interior of the barn with quilts and carpets to deaden the noise and also to shut out the gaze of the curious.

To carve the block of gypsum into the semblance of human form a dissipated Italian sculptor, named Saley, was employed. He did most of the work at night, and at the end of two months the giant was finished. Nearly one hundred dollars' worth of acids and inks were used to color it, and the various marks upon it, which indicated the action of time and water, were made with a chisel so cleverly that a microscope failed to show that a tool had been used on the surface.

When Saley had finished his work the giant was placed in an iron bound box and shipped to Union, N. Y. At this station John Hull, a brother of the originator of the hoax, and Israel D. Armsby took charge of it. It was then transported by wagon to the farm of William C. Newell, at Cardiff, a village six miles east of Syracuse. The giant was taken to the Newell farm at night and hidden under a pile of straw. On the following night a pit was dug and the giant was interred. After this work was completed Hull approached Newell, the owner of the farm and let him in on the secret. Newell was to receive one-fourth of the proceeds.

In October of the following year the giant was exhumed. Thousands of persons visited the Newell farm to see it. A three-fourths interest in the giant was sold for $30,000 by Newell to four Syracusans, one of whom was the father of Edward Noyes Westcott, the author of "David Harum." The sum of $10,000 was paid in cash, and this money went to Hull. Burkhardt and Saley received nothing for their share.

Imitations of the giant were made and were exhibited all over the country.

## EXPLORER DE WINDT.

Paris, Oct. 22.—Harry de Windt, has completed his tour around the world. He started from Paris with the idea of making the journey overland, but he did not succeed, as he was unable to cross from Siberia to Alaska, excepting by ship, owing to previous hardships in Siberia and stormy weather in Bering sea. He maintains, however, that his dream of a railway from the United States, by way of Alaska, to Russia, will some day be realized.

HARRY DE WINDT.

### YELLOW FEVER BANISHED.

Havana, Oct. 25.—Dr. Finlay, chief of the sanitation department, commenting upon the health conditions of Havana during the month of September, says the death rate here was then 17.86 per thousand. With the end of September a full year was completed since a case of yellow fever originated in this city. This is an event which stands unparalleled in the memory of the oldest physician here.

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We will give these Two SOLID GOLD laid Rings, one set with large Garnet and three Pearls, one with Ruby and two Brilliants, FREE to any one that will sell 12 of our Gold Plate Enameled Brooches, set with different colored stones at 10 cents each, and sends us the $1.20. No money required until brooches are sold. We take back all not sold. Address HOWARD MFG. CO., PROVIDENCE, R.I.

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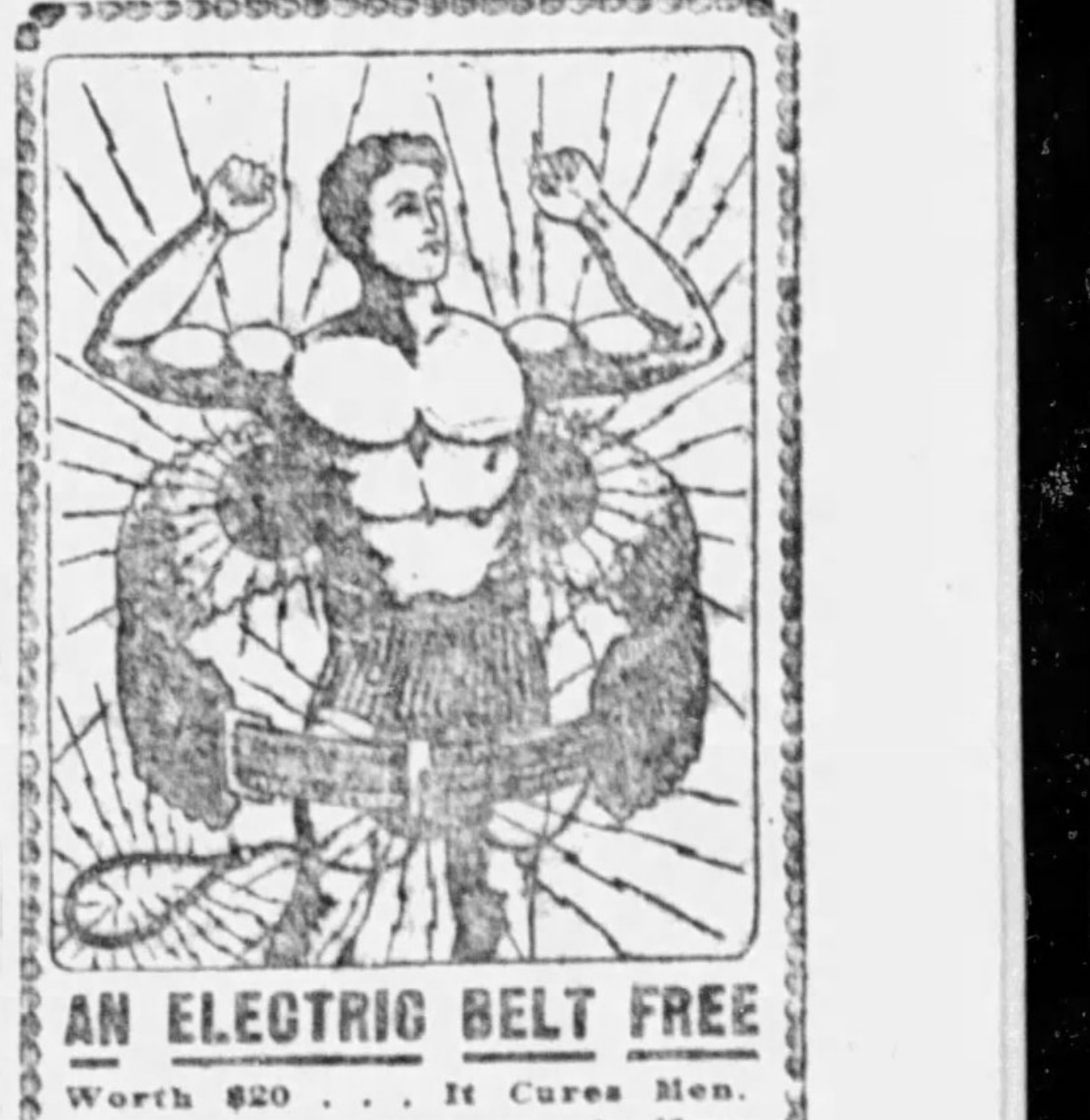

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VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

## QUEER PENSION VOUCHER.

London, Oct. 25.—United States Consul General Evans forwarded to the pension bureau in Washington this week what is probably the most curious voucher of identification ever filed in a pension case. The voucher consists of the shell of a field tortoise with the name "Bob Williams" scratched on the under side. It was sent to Consul General Evans from Christ Church, New Zealand, where the applicant for a pension is now living and is accompanied by letters and affidavits which explain that the soldier's real name is William Wright, but that he enlisted under the name of Williams. Wright or Williams says, in his application, that he caught the tortoise in the Shenandoah campaign and afterwards gave the shell to Mrs. Mary Johnson, of Port Henry, Essex county, New York, who kept it until recently, when Wright decided to apply for a pension and sent to New York for the shell in order to identify himself as Williams, under which name he served in Co. E, One Hundred and Ninety-second infantry. The curious document was addressed to Consul General Evans, who was formerly commissioner of pensions at Washington, and was forwarded to him from Washington by mistake. Mr. Evans returned it to the pension office without comment.

## THE DOUKHOBORS.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 25.—The Doukhobors of Assiniboa have been officially notified that they are not wanted in British Columbia. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, acting on the advice of his ministers, has sent the following reply to Tiku Pondnanff and others, signers of a petition of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Doukhobors of Assiniboa, who asked for the setting aside of a portion of the province for their use:

"Sir:—I have duly submitted your petition to the provincial government. The government, while ready to welcome with pleasure, desirable immigrants, refuse absolutely to enter into negotiations with a body of immigrants who, at the outset, declare they will not conform with the laws of the country."

### UNEARTHING A PLOT.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—The police have captured an accomplice in their reported plot against Dowager Empress Marie Dagmar, of Russia, which was recently unearthed at Copenhagen.

A dispatch from Copenhagen dated October 4, said the dowager empress of Russia, who is a daughter of King Christian of Denmark, was the object of the strictest surveillance by the police, owing to what they considered to be an authentic report that several Italian anarchists were on their way to Denmark in order to make an attempt to assassinate her.

# THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**

If thou do ill, the joy fades, not the pains;
If well, then pain doth fade, the joy remains.

**Thursday.**

By one way or another the struggling thought is being led upward, and it matters little which is taken so long as it is followed with love as the watchword of action, and the end is truth. For the end of all honest, unselfish living is truth.

**Friday.**

Concentration, the power of holding a single mental attitude for as long or as short a time as the mind wills, is the secret of success.

**Saturday.**

Love, wrote Phillips Brooks, is at the soul of everything. Whatever has not the power of loving must have a very dreary life indeed.

**Sunday.**

The life in the spirit is one to be lived daily, for we are a part of the Divine, which constantly awaits recognition.

**Monday.**

There is no doubt that, sooner or later, everyone can accomplish his desires if he will hold to them with an unvarying and persistent confidence.

**Tuesday.**

When we have learned that we can do a thing, not because it is simple and easy in itself, but because we are strong enough to do it, the action is a delight and not an effort.

## "And the End Will Be The Triumph of Justice"

By EMILY S. BOUTON.

I dream of justice that the ages bring
The sweet correction centuries know
I hear the poets' tales of sorrow sing,
And think e'en wrong at last doth beauty show.
—William Brunton.

One thing history makes absolutely clear.

Every great wrong is sometime righted. The years may be many and long, and the suffering great before justice is done, but as sure as the sun shines in the heavens the crooked way in which either nations or individuals are walking will be made straight. Happy are they who recognize the existence of the law, and the necessity of obedience, ere they are compelled to pluck and eat the bitter fruit of injustice to their fellow men. And this is true—the more they have sinned in this direction the greater will be the anguish to be endured.

"In us is kingdom of insistant right
And nature makes to man heroic call."

In the American people there is a sturdy sense of justice that finally makes itself the master. It may be dominated for a season by absorption in affairs. It may lie dormant because of the trouble of asserting itself. The time inevitably comes, however, when, either through general suffering or by the slow beating of the thought of the few who are endeavoring to bring a recognition of the wrong, conviction is produced, which in turn arouses to action.

An example of this is seen in the coal strike that is just over. With a cold winter close at hand, with no fuel or that held at almost a prohibitive price, the great public, alarmed, began to look into the conditions. "The door to the kingdom of insistent right" swung open, and a demand for justice was voiced so imperatively that it could not be resisted. Nor did the strength of this demand all come from fear of personal discomfort, but from the stirring of the pulses at the understanding of the continuous violation of the rights of others. It is the manifest beginning of a great change, of another step forward toward civilization's ideal. Rejoicing may well take on a deeper meaning than that for suffering avoided. The people have shown that right and justice have a governing power over them when they see the truth, finally stronger than any other influence.

Besides the good which President Roosevelt has done by his efforts to end the strike, he set an example in one thing which every mother's son and daughter may well emulate. And Mr. Mitchell was no whit behind in this respect. It was that of self-control under the most trying circumstances. Few could have faced the provocation both received at the White House conference and held so firmly the leash of pride and indignation. None would have been surprised had it been loosened, but it was not. Men who can thus govern themselves may well be entrusted with large affairs.

We all need to learn the lesson. The hurt self is continually crying for satisfaction, but satisfaction can never be gained by anger and revenge. Their fruits are inevitably bitter. Not a single wound is healed, but deeper ones are inflicted. And a truth which we do not always recognize is that we ourselves receive the deepest hurt, extending to both the physical and the moral nature. Putting passion into words and actions, and we weaken any influence for good over others that we might be fortunate enough to possess. Had President Roosevelt given away for a moment to anger, while few would have blamed him, yet some of the confidence in his strength would have been lost. Had the labor leader allowed his indignation to overcome his calmness of demeanor, his prestige as a man of power would have instantly diminished.

Careful self training in this direction is essential in our every day life as individuals. Winning habitual self control, and we hold in our hands happiness. Nine-tenths of the things that worry and disturb our serenity are in reality the veriest trifles. They are here today; tomorrow, unless we make them permanent, they are in the past, and we wonder why they gave us hurt. Even when the more serious offenses come that seem to require recognition, action, in which is no element of anger, will be far more effectual. For it is inevitable that the things done under the influence of what may be termed righteous indignation, will carry with them always a degree of injustice to others.

Blessed are they who have learned this lesson of self-government, for they have taken a long step forward in the brighter way, the way of the highest success, and, better still, to lasting peace.

I read a little poem of Austin Dobson's the other day, which is so pretty, and at the same time so full of meaning with reference to what I have been saying, that I want to quote it here:

The Rose in the garden slipped her bud,
And she laughed in the pride of her youthful blood,
As she thought of the Gardener standing by—
"He is old—so old! And he soon must die!"

The full Rose waxed in the warm June air,
And she spread and spread till her heart lay bare;
And she laughed once more as she heard his tread—
"He is older now! He will soon be dead!"

But the breeze of the morning blew, and found
That the leaves of the blown Rose strewed the ground;
And he came at noon, that Gardener old,
And he raked them softly under the mould.

And I wove the thing to a random rhyme,
For the Rose is Beauty, the Gardener, Time.

Time, old Time, wipes away everything which is of the earth earthy, therefore, nothing matters only so far as it affects the spiritual, the real self, the character we are building that is to endure through time and eternity.

## THE COZY CORNER

**The "Spare Room."**

Dear Cozy Corner Friends:—As cold weather is approaching and we are thinking seriously of closing all unnecessary rooms in order that the other parts of the house may be more comfortable, I wish to make a plea for the hall and spare room.

In the house where there is no furnace, and a long, cold entrance hall—and this combination is frequently found in country houses—we often close the front door and use a side entrance to the house during the winter. The hall, then being regarded only as a passage way from the living rooms to the sleeping rooms upstairs, is neglected and used as a convenient place for packages, and articles of clothing to be laid in until we think to put them where they belong. The curtains to the door, and the window—if there be one—are drawn down so the hall is always dark, the rugs are kicked awry, and the dust left to settle on the furniture and what was the pleasantest sitting room of the house in summer, in winter becomes a place to be hurried through.

This is not overdrawn; many of the women who read this know from experience that it is all true, and others who have, like me, visited in a country house in the winter have seen just such halls.

To be obliged to pass from the warm, cheery rooms down stairs, through such a hall as I was, up to a spare room without a fire, where the cold, slippery linen sheets on the bed add in giving the general impression that, though richly furnisher, it was in truth, a "spare room," made me feel it "spare" in everything that makes for comfort.

All of the bedrooms in this house were without fire excepting the one down stairs bedroom occupied by the father and mother of the family; this, opening from the dining room, was comfortable.

There was plenty of good, straight, hickory wood on the place; plenty of money with which to buy stoves, so that every nook and corner of the old-fashioned house might have been warm and comfortable night and day; all that was lacking was a little energy on the part of the men folks.

In consequence of this lack, the front part of the house was closed except upon the occasion of a funeral, a wedding or "company to tea," and the family lived in the dining room and kitchen and slept in the iceboxes called bedrooms, upstairs. We all dreaded the moment when we could no longer stay by the fire, but must go to the rooms where there was no comfort except under the blankets and quilts, of which we had an abundant supply.

In the morning the view from the windows of these bedrooms was quite obscured by the thick coat of frost on the glass and after breaking the ice in the water pitchers, we were not tempted to make more than the least possible bath consistent with decency, and could never blame the small boys of the family when they contented themselves with a "dry rub."

"Going down stairs into the deserted hall, we were met by the combined odors of coffee, cakes, sausage or whatever was for breakfast. I must say, however, that these were much more agreeable in the morning, than were their lingering remains later in the day—and breakfast would be nearly finished before we were sufficiently thawed out, to fully enjoy it.

It is, of course, more healthful to have a sleeping room well ventilated, but what I started out to say was that it would be more economical for the farmers with a good supply of wood, to keep the temperature of the whole house more nearly alike than is generally the case, and to suggest that, even though halls or rooms are not used as common in winter, they should receive the care that will allow them to retain a home-y look when they are used.—Ella G. Hanson, Iowa.

**Looking After Trifles.**

Here are some hints from my experience in housekeeping, none of them original with me, but I send them hoping they may come in handy for some of my Cozy Corner friends, and be a slight return for the many useful things I have learned from the Cozy Corner. These have been gathered from many sources and are all reliable:

In a jar of powdered sugar I always keep a stick of cinnamon, or a vanilla bean to add a flavor to dishes in which the sugar is used. When I make a pie for dinner to-day, I make sufficient piecrust to use for another to-morrow. It will keep in an ice box, or cool place, if it is covered with flour or a cloth wrung out of water and will save time when you are preparing your dessert the second day.

For a nice emergency pudding when unexpected company comes, I spread pieces of dry bread with preserves, place them in a baking dish and cover them with a one egg custard. This requires but little time to make or bake. In winter when I have mince meat made up I use that in place of the preserves and we like it better.

I had an old tapestry brussels carpet that had the colors all worn off, but the foundation was as good as ever. I laid it on the floor of a room not in daily use and went all over the surface of the wrong side with some common, grey, floor paint. Then with a stencil pattern which the artist of the family prepared from stout, brown paper, I painted a border in bright colors. When this was perfectly dry, the carpet was fastened down on the floor of the boy's room and in spite of the hard usage it has received it is pretty good yet after two years of service.

Such a carpet in a room but little used would last a lifetime and look very well, indeed.

In making jam, if you place a handful of marbles in the bottom of the kettle they will roll around when the fruit boils and thus prevent the jam from burning, leaving you free to attend to other things rather than be stirring your preserves.—Carrie M. Patterson, New Jersey.

### COMMON, BUT GOOD.

"You take too much for granted," writes a young housekeeper to The Blade Cook, "you seem to think we all know how to make common dishes and give us "extra" recipes. I can make all sorts of fancy dishes—I learned that much before I was married, but as for making a decent batch of cookies, or a loaf of plain cake, such as I can now afford, I couldn't do it to save my reputation. Please help me, and others like me, by giving some very plain recipes."

**Plain Cookies.**

One cupful sugar, one-half cupful butter creamed together, one cupful sour milk, two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt and one of soda; flavor with nutmeg and mix soft with sifted flour. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven. Chopped raisins or nut-meats may be added if desired.

**Salem Pudding.**

One cupful of finely chopped suet, one cupful molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder (if sour milk is used, one teaspoonful of soda), one cupful chopped raisins and three cupfuls of flour. Mix well and steam three hours.

**Sauce for Pudding.**

One egg and one cupful of sugar beaten together, add one-half cupful of boiling water and flavoring to taste; let it stand over hot water for a few mintues and serve.

## Hallowe'en Amusements.

"The weird sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about;
Thrice to thine and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine.
Peace! the charm's wound up."

Hallowe'en appeals with its mysteries to both young and old, for there is in our hearts an inherent desire, more or less strongly developed, to peer into the future and learn what of good or evil is in store for us, albeit at the same time we stoutly maintain that we do not believe in the supernatural.

To the small boy, the chief delight of this season lies in ringing door bells, fastening a "tic-tac" to the window in some timid person's house, or in frightening them with jack-o'-lantern faces. With his older brother and sister, a more sentimental feeling is developed and on the night when—according to Robbie Burns,

—"the merry friendly country folks
Together do convene,
To burn their nuts and pull their stocks,
And hold their Hallowe'en.
Full blythe that night,"

the principle thought in all of their games is to discover the chances of finding, and keeping, a true lover during the year to come. There are numberless signs and omens for obtaining such knowledge and their fulfillment is assisted in every possible manner by the interested parties.

To prepare for such a party as much as possible of mystery must be observed in the invitations, and in the decorations of the house. Pumpkins hollowed out for jack-o'-lanterns are in great evidence, from the entrance to the grounds to the interior of the dwelling. A fortune teller's camp is sure to be patronized and should be made as witchlike as possible by blue and red lights, toned down to a proper dimness.

The "witches" who are to especially assist the hostess should be attired in appropriate costumes, and if masks are worn they should not be removed until supper is announced.

Everything to be used in the incantations of the evening should be in readiness beforehand and the hostess will do well to have a regular program prepared for her own use, in order that nothing that will conduce to the comfort or pleasure of the guests may be forgotten or omitted.

A few games to be tried on such an occasion are given, and a bright hostess will have no difficulty in varying these to suit her especial company:

One, for gentlemen only, is this: Two girls dressed as witches place on a pieboard a bowlful of flour and, shaping it like a cake, hide in it a gold ring. Each young man is asked to cut it once, and he whose knife strikes the ring must have his hands tied behind him and endeavor to pick out the ring with his lips; the number of trials necessary to success indicating the number of years that will elapse before he can hope to place the ring on the "wedding finger" of his true love.

When the gentleman chances to wear a moustache, or has a prominent nose the "facial" effect of his attempt is very ludicrous.

A ball of twine is given to a girl who retires to a darkened room and, throwing the ball from the window, re-winds it, repeating meanwhile—

"Slowly I wind, I wind,
Hoping my true love to find, to find."

at the same time peering out of the window to see the form or face of her future husband, which, by the help of an active imagination and the judicious co-operation of the party of the second part, the girl is very apt to behold.

Another form of this is for the girl to take one end of a ball of twine which has been hidden in a distant room, or down cellar, and follow it, re-winding it as she goes, expecting to find the desired person when she reaches the other end.

It requires some nerve for a young woman to sit in a room darkened to twilight, before a lookingglass, and eat an apple, or comb her hair, for if the future life-companion is in the company, and is an up-to-date young man, he will be pretty sure to see to it that there shall appear his "reflection" in the glass.

Melted lead dropped in water will indicate the occupation of a future husband or wife, and it does not require a great deal of imagination to interpret these forms in any desired shape. Formerly it was only the women who used this test, as the men were supposed to be the bread winners, but in these modern times it is quite as possible that the woman shall have a trade, or money-making occupation.

For those who object to using the hot lead, the white of an egg dropped in a basin of cold water will be just as obliging in taking prophetic shapes.

There is, however, nothing fuller of prophecy than a "kale yard." When the cabbages are cut, the stalks are left standing in the ground and on Hallowe'en these become veritable witches in foretelling the fate of the young people who wish to anticipate the slow motions of Father Time.

If the kale-stock pulls hard, the hoped-for lover will be hard to win, but if—as is usually the case—it brings with it a large quantity of earth, he or she will be so well dowered with love or gold that they will be worth the trouble. If it comes easy and leaves the ground free from the surrounding soil, the partner will be easily won, and, as is too frequently the case, not worth having, or will have little but love upon which to live.

The size and shape of the kale stock is supposed to be a true indication of the personal appearance of the future partner, and the taste of the inner portion of the root will give an idea of his or her temper. If it is sweet and tender look for happiness, but if it is bitter or hard one had best try again.

To insure the success of these prophecies the person testing them must be blindfolded before entering the yard.

A cake walk, to be performed by one person alone, is one of the most amusing games. All furniture must be removed from the room and through the center, books, boxes, hassocks and other small articles must be laid on the floor, in as bewildering a confusion as possible. The dancer is first permitted to go over the ground with her eyes open, that she may form some idea of the path she must take. She is then blindfolded, and starts on her attempt to cross the room without stepping on any article.

Some one precedes her, removing everything from the floor, and the efforts she makes to avoid what is not on the floor at all are very amusing, as is also her expression when the bandage is removed, and she sees the reason she has made the walk so successfully.

## THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Right now, at the opening of this meeting, Miss Prudence wishes to say in the most decided manner possible, that The Blade M. G. R. is not a matrimonial bureau and that applications for membership, coming from persons of either sex, wherein that idea is as plainly advanced as it has been in some letters received this week, will be dropped into the waste basket with very little ceremony and no reference ever made to their receipt.

The fact that some very happy marriages have resulted from an M. G. R. acquaintance is not to be taken as an indication that the purpose of the M. G. R. is to produce such results. Plenty of harmless, good-natured fun among the members is always not only allowed but encouraged—but when a man, or woman who is old enough to know better, sends a letter asking for the addresses of members of the M. G. R. for the purpose of correspondence and virtually admits that the only object in joining the society is for matrimonial purposes, that person is hereby informed that his, or her letter has been sent to the wrong department of The Blade; it should be directed to the advertising rooms and the money enclosed to pay for its insertion in the paper at so much per line.

As a general thing the Chaperone can keep an even temper, but there are times when patience ceases to be a virtue—and this is one of them.

Dear Miss Prudence and M. G. R. girls and boys:—I do not expect that there is one left in your goodly company who remembers the "Boarding School Girl" who wrote to you three or four years ago, but I haven't forgotten you and have read your letters each week.

I have been in this same school, taking a four year course, which I hope to complete during this year of Grace—1902, and then—hurrah for a trip abroad and another year or two of extra preparation in a Continental city before I take up my life-work of teaching.

Not being at all quick at learning I have won my way so far by the hardest study and closest application, so have had little time for letter writing, even to such a jolly lot of young people as you, but we had such a delightful entertainment last year at Hallowe'en, that I wish to tell you about it now, when that "perfectly lovely" season is again at hand.

The principal and teachers of this school are not of the kind you read about in stories of boarding school life. While there is no lack of discipline and we are expected to not only study, but to learn, we are allowed every reasonable pleasure and the teachers are always ready to help us carry out any of our plans for a frolic, at proper time. And let me suggest to other school girls, that these teachers know a lot more about what goes to make a right royal good time than their pupils ever dreamed of.

Last year the entertainment was in the especial charge of the teacher of physical culture who was a dandy at thinking of games of all kinds. (Oh, dear me; I wonder how I happened to use that expression, when I was trying to be so very proper, but if Miss Prudence will excuse it, it just expresses what this teacher is.) The other teachers helped her in decorating the rooms and making the preparations, and in the afternoon after lessons were done, the "good girls" were permitted to go down to the dining-room where a fire had been built in the great fireplace and we popped corn, polished apples and had a delightful time generally. I must say here that we were all "good girls" that day.

After dinner we put on our best frocks and met in the large hall especially devoted to our reunions. The room was artistically decorated with running vines autumn leaves of crimson and gold, palms, etc. On one side a large American flag was draped over a picture of McKinley and opposite this, the face of King Edward was watching us from under the folds of England's banner. This was in honor of a guest from England who was with us, and for one of the dearest of the pupils, whose home was in Canada.

At eight o'clock we were surprised by the entrance of a class of boys from a neighboring military school who, with their teachers had been invited to help us celebrate the day.

It is needless to tell you that the boys were met with a most enthusiastic welcome as they marched into the room, in full uniform, nor that the severe military discipline was relaxed as soon as they had paid their respects to the faculty.

We had a good time bobbing for apples, eating the magic cake wherein was a ring, a thimble and a dime; in playing games, etc., until at half past eleven o'clock we formed a procession and marched through the long corridors lighted only by jack-o-lanterns; up and down stairs and through mysteriously arranged rooms, till we returned to the hall, to find all lights "low and burning blue" (through colored shades.)

As soon as we were seated, a figure clad in a long white robe which completely hid the identity of its wearer, entered the room and taking a seat, told us a most thrilling and blood-curdling ghost story which we enjoyed as only school girls can, creeping closer and closer together as the cold chills ran up and down our spines at the most wonderful experiences of the ghost.

When the lights were turned up we discovered our entertainer to be none other than our staid and learned professor of literature and we knew that we had listened to one of the original stories for which the editors of magazines and papers were glad to pay a good round price.

This ended the festivities of the evening and as soon as our soldier boys had taken their leave, we were tired enough to go to our dormitories, and sleep, though many of us continued the Hallowe'en fun in our dreams.—"Boarding School Girl."

We will take this letter from our Boarding School Girl in place of the story that failed to reach us this month, and trust it will not be so long before we hear from this "girlie" again.

Next week will be given "Isabel's" story, which has been ready for several weeks. Isabel is a wise women and does not wait until the last moment of grace before she does the things that must be done.

## Banner Puzzlers

For September.

*New Work—W. C. Mollett.*
*Solutions—W. P. E.*

### FOR HALLOWE'EN FUN.

#### 1.—NAME THEM.

There will be a National Hallowe'en Party held tomorrow evening, in "The City of Magnificent Distances." There will be present representatives from the Lone Star state, the Lumber state, the Keystone state, the Hoosier state, the Hawkeye state, the Green Mountain state, the Granite state, the Nutmeg state, the Excelsior state, the Creole state, the Blue Hen state, the Bay state, the Bayou state, the Bear state, the Badger state, the Old Dominion state, the Palmetto state, the Prairie state, the Turpentine state, the Wolverine state and the Buckeye state.

"The Father of His Country" will be assisted in entertaining these guests by "The Railsplitter," "Poor Richard," "The Pennsylvania Farmer," "The Pathfinder," and the "Mill-Boy of the Slashes," and a glorious season of reminiscence is expected.

#### 2.—A NUT HUNT.

1.—Hope can refresh the weary soul.
2.—It is usually calm on deep waters.
3.—It is really wrong to haze lads at college.
4.—Is it a thick or yielding substance?
5.—Did David Harum say: "Wall, nuthin' never come from nuthin', as I've hearn tell of."
6.—The song will be echoed from shore to shore.
7.—It was a pean, uttered by many voices.

#### 3.—CRYPTOGRAPH.

O
O I O
O H C N O
O H R C T A O
O N R O O A R T O
O H D U N U R O U O O
O V E R S I G I F D O I O
O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O

Begin at left, supply letters, spelling words from top to bottom, beginning and ending each word with the same letter. (Ex.—In 4th row, place W at top and bottom of row, and spell whew.) The result will be the name of a famous person spelled out alike in hypothenuse, and two other sides of the triangle.

#### 4.—WITCHES SPELLING BOOK.

Below are given the names of 7 familiar vegetables, and 6 equally familiar fruits. Can you spell them?

1.—Peayouempeakayeyeenes.
2.—Peaeasesaitchees.
3.—Peaellyouemes.
4.—Peaenarees.
5.—Geeareapeaes.
6.—Beeaenaenaes.

1.—Peaohteaateaohes.
2.—Teayouareeneyepeaes.
3.—Seaabeebeeageeees.
4.—Teaohemateaohes.
5.—Eskuyouaesaitchees.
6.—Beeeeteaes.
7.—Oheneyeohenes.

#### 5.—INTERROGATIVE ACROSTIC.

A tiny bird, an acclivity, a female relative, a pair of horses.

A thought, an astral body.

Christmas Tide, a place for baking, a single thing, a beautiful flower.

A nuisance, wicked, a musical composition.

Certain, not handsome, a tree found in northern latitudes, equal, relaxation, broth, domesticated, within, to rend, one of the bones of the arm, a short, sharp-pointed nail, a prince of Peru, greasy, the middle of the day.

The words forming this arostic, are each of four letters, and their initials spell a query put to every member of the Wonder column by their very humble coworker.

TERENCE O'SHAUGHNESSY.

### Answers to Puzzles of Oct. 16.

1.—The Boulder.
2.—18.11+ length of rope. (See Chat.)
3.—"Stourbridge Lion," on B. & O. R. R., 1830.
4.—Words forming square: Oje, jag, ego.
5.—The Hebrew Commonwealth was the first republic of which the foundation was the house, thence the [illegible] the family or collection of [illegible] tribe, or collection of [illegible] tion. There were 12 heads [illegible] princes, and a senate of 70 [illegible] source of power was the p[illegible] body known as "the Congregation of Israel," in which every Hebrew [illegible] a voice.
6. Bonaparte wrote: "When [illegible] tion is taken, all is forgotten [illegible] will make it a success."

### Chat.

The solution sent by W[illegible] the problem solved today is this: [illegible] ¾ of an acre is 120 sq. rds. [illegible] to allow the horse to graze over [illegible] of 120 sq. rds., which is 30 sq. rds. We will [illegible] scribe an equilateral triangle [illegible] its apex resting on its center [illegible] side being a curved line, and [illegible] 90 sq. rds., which embraces [illegible] of the circle, that is, its area is [illegible] circle, hence 90x6 equals 540 sq. rds. the area of the circle, then 540 [illegible] .7854 equals 687.471+, then the [illegible] this number equals 16.22+, the diameter of the circle, and ½ of this equals [illegible] the radius of the circle and length of the rope.

Owing to the length of Terrence's list of Hallowe'an puzzles, the usual [illegible] will be omitted, credit being given [illegible] pils reciting today in next week's issue.

Now for the signs, omens, superstitions and Jack-o'-lanterns! The schoolmistress trusts her boys and girls are none of them too old to enjoy this hilarious season.

What we value for ourselves we must seek to spread to others, and what we shrink from ourselves—lowering surroundings, a tainted atmosphere—what we shrink to think of those nearest and dearest to us being exposed to—let us do all we can to remove from others. "Lead us not into temptation. Deliver us from evil." Do what you can to sweeten the mental and moral atmosphere that surrounds you.—Arthur C. A. Hall.

## Early History of The Maumee Valley.

A handsome volume bearing the title The Early History of Maumee Velley, with the name of Mr. John E. Gunckel as author, is not only of interest to Toledo people but to the many who have at some time called the locality so well described historically, their home. It contains the story of the struggles for the possession of the Northwest Territory, told briefly but comprehensively.

"The facts," writes Mr. Gunckel, "are gleaned from original muster roles, orders, letters, manuscripts and personal interviews with men who were participants in the engagements of the battles fought along the lines of the early frontier, and which finally centered in the Maumee Valley, and on Lake Erie. Through these successful conflicts the American people gained all the territory now comprising the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota."

The author pays a well deserved tribute to the late Hon. D. W. H. Howard, of whom he says, "there has been no person in the Maumee Valley whose life's experience has been so closely in touch with its early history." He lived in the valley for the greater part of a century, that is, from his infancy to his death, and saw it grow from a wilderness inhabited almost entirely by Indians to the time when hundreds of thousands of people had made it their home. He knew the Indian chiefs personally, and sympathized with them in their sorrow. Those who have ever had the privilege of talking with Mr. Howard are familiar with his strong feeling regarding the Red Men. From him Mr. Gunckel received much unwritten history connecting the storied past with the present.

The story of the valley is a familiar one, but retold here acquires a new interest. It is enlivened by many fine illustrations. Among them and opposite to each other for contrast are two, one showing Toledo in 1902, the latter as appearing from a bird's eye view. Other pictures represent many historic places as they are to-day. Among them are several of Fort Meigs taken from different standpoints. Presque Isle Hill and Turkey Foot Rock, the latter of which recently came so near destruction; Fort Miami; Fort Deposit; Standing Rock, where Wayne and Harrison held the council before the battle of Fallen Timber; the Old Maumee Court House, and many more of interest. It is to be hoped and urged that all of these places may be preserved for they are of great historical value and this is the feeling of the author whose dedicatory words are these:

"To the memory of the fallen heroes of the earliest struggle for their Country's Flag who are sleeping in unmarked graves in the Maumee Valley." and whose sentence is this

"Out from the buried past come a thousand pleadings from the dead heroes whose graves are scattered over the valley asking for that recognition due their memory from a patriotic home loving people."

PETER NAVARRE.
The Famous Scout, Under General Harrison.
Frontispiece of The Early History of Maumee Valley.

## A CHEERFUL GIVER.

Two little boys dropped in from play
At their grandmother's house, one winter day,
Smiled at the apples that grandmother brought them,
And spoke their thanks, as their mother had taught them;
But little Will glanced at his apple, dear lad,
And saw that it was finer than that Dan had,
So quick as a wink, he turned to his brother,
With, "Take this, Danny, and I'll take the other."

"All right," said Dan, and away the boys went,
Each one with his treasure well content,
While, with never a thought of regret or pride,
Unconscious quite and satisfied,
Will buried his teeth in [illegible] coarser skin,
Happy and warm his soul within,
Enjoying Dan's apple, the [illegible] little elf!
Because Dan had it and [illegible] himself.

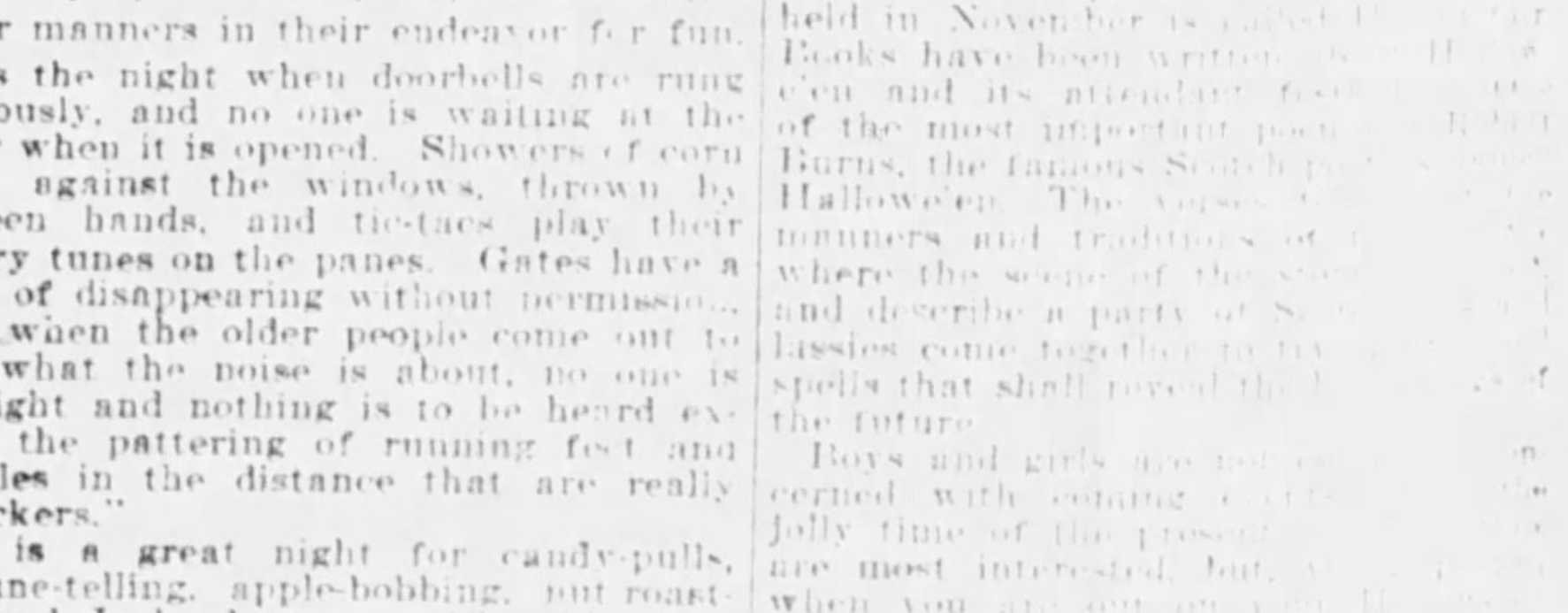
Ah, laddies, would we were all like you,
Loving and generous, through and through;
Not waiting to measure how much we can spare
When called to add to our [illegible] share,
Not pleased with ourselves [illegible] with our giving,
Nor taking delight in our [illegible],
But, aglow with the [illegible] giving, find
Our joy in the joy of all [illegible].

## OFF TO THE HALLOWE'EN PARTY, 1852.

Dear Grandma, hooped and in silken sheen,
Donned for the revels of Hallowe'en!
A lover beside her lights the way;
Splendid too, he, in his quaint array.

They say that he was a courted beau,
In those days of fifty years ago,
And Grandma flirted, the [illegible]
For grandfather he was a [illegible] man.

## Door-Bell Night.



Hollowe'en means to most boys and girls the evening of a grand frolic, when they are at liberty to "cut capers" of all kinds and description and to do things which on any other night in the year they would not dream of doing. They play all sorts of tricks, not always pleasant to those upon whom they are played, but on Hallowe'en, fairies, witches, imps and elves are supposed to be abroad and probably it is due to the influence of the "little people" that young folks forget their manners in their endeavor for fun. It is the night when doorbells are rung furiously, and no one is waiting at the door when it is opened. Showers of corn beat against the windows, thrown by unseen hands, and tic-tacs play their merry tunes on the panes. Gates have a way of disappearing without permission, and when the older people come out to see what the noise is about, no one is in sight and nothing is to be heard except the pattering of running feet and gurgles in the distance that are really "snickers."

It is a great night for candy-pulls, fortune-telling, apple-bobbing, nut roasting and Jack-o-lanterns with wide grinning mouths and flickering eyes, carved out of pumpkins. Young people know and enjoy all these things without understanding just what Hallowe'en means.

For hundreds and hundreds of years, the night of the thirty-first of October has been a festival night in Christian countries. It is the eve or vigil of All Saints' Day, which was originally instituted in memory of the martyrs about 610 A. D., on the first of May, and celebrated since 834 on the first of November as a general commemoration of all the saints. Particularly in Scotland is the evening marked with [illegible] observances. Formerly the [illegible] ant ceremonial of Hallowe'en [illegible] in the lighting by each household of a bonfire at nightfall. This [illegible] the ancient practice of kindling [illegible] at certain seasons of the [illegible] the Hallowe'en fire may have been [illegible] to drive away the mischief [illegible] believed to be at large and [illegible] things they ought not to [illegible].

Another name for All Saints' Day is Hallow-day, Hallowmas [illegible] All Saints' Day, and [illegible] held in November is called [illegible]. Books have been written [illegible] Hallowe'en and its attendant [illegible] of the most important poems [illegible] Burns, the famous Scotch poet [illegible] Hallowe'en. The verses [illegible] manners and traditions of [illegible] where the scene of the [illegible] and describe a party of S[illegible] lassies come together to try [illegible] spells that shall reveal the [illegible] of the future.

Boys and girls are not [illegible] cerned with [illegible] the jolly time of the present [illegible] are most interested, but [illegible] when you are out on your Hallowe'en lark, remember not to let [illegible] fun overcome your [illegible] others. Tricks that damage people's property and [illegible] annoyance, are apt to [illegible] ous consequences and [illegible] prick. Enjoy yourselves [illegible] way. Hallowe'en is witch[illegible] if the witch of mischief [illegible] away with you, bear in mind [illegible] are good you will [illegible] are the other thing, well [illegible]

"The goblins will [illegible]
Ef you don't watch out."

# THE MINES OPEN.

## A General Resumption of Work on October 23.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—Reports from the entire anthracite region show that about 67 per cent of the mines are in operation today. The collieries in the Lackawanna region are in better shape for working than those in any other part of the region. The collieries in the Wyoming region, with a small output, are in good shape, being free from gas and water, but the large mines are still hampered by water. The same condition of affairs exists in the Lehigh region. In the Schuylkill region the large mines are reported to be in better condition for working than was expected. All the mines in operation will be short of their nominal tonnage today, but by Saturday the full output will be reached. After a long spell of idleness the miners and laborers are "soft," and not capable of doing as hard a day's work as when they were "seasoned."

The mining of coal with union miners was resumed in the Wyoming Valley this morning. There was much anxiety at all of the collieries, but owing to the condition of many of the mines, the full quota of men could not be employed. The fire bosses reported that many places were in a dangerous condition, and the superintendents refused to allow the miners to enter those places. At least 15 per cent of the miners in this department will not be able to resume work for several weeks, as the lower lifts are still flooded.

The Stanton mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, which employs 800 men, will not be able to start up for two months.

There was no friction between the union and non-union men when they reported for work today. It is reported that in a few isolated cases miners who took a prominent part in the strike were not given work. The non-union engineers and pump runners are holding on to their positions and refuse to give them up to make room for union men. A number of old engineers, pumpmen and firemen again applied for their old positions today, but were told that there were no vacancies at present. Old employes who have failed to get their places back are reporting the fact to President Mitchell at strike headquarters.

### More at Work.

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 27.—There are more mines in operation in the anthracite region today than at any time since May 12 last when the strike began. The Lehigh region continues to be the barren spot. The Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company started up its collieries in the Lehigh region today. Ninety-five per cent of the mines in the Wyoming and Lackawanna region are now in operation and there will be a large increase in the output today. The output at the collieries of the Delaware company will be especially heavy. In some of the mines there are many difficulties to be overcome. Falls are of frequent occurrence and this retards mining.

Hazelton, Pa., Oct. 27.—Operations were resumed today at seven additional collieries in the Hazelton district. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre company took back most of its former employes. Room has not yet been found for all the strikers at the Pardee workings. At Beaver Brook all the old hands were reinstated. The Coxe employes at Beaver Meadow were not required to sign an agreement, but all who applied for their old positions had to do so as individuals. The Coxe brothers announce that this will be the procedure at all of their mines.

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 27.—Park Place colliery, operated by Lentz & Company, situated between Mahanoy City and Delano, did not resume today, owing to the fact that the operators refuse to take back fifteen union men discharged because of the claim that they were ringleaders in the disturbances which occurred during the strike. The union held a meeting yesterday, and the membership decided by a unanimous vote to stay out unless these men were reinstated. This strike affects nearly 1,000 men and boys.

Montgomery, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Every coal mine of the Kanawha mines resumed work this morning with full forces. An early resumption in the New River district where the men are still out on account of local differences is expected.

### FOR A NATIONAL PARK.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 25.—The Appalachian National Park association was formally organized at an enthusiastic meeting held here today under the auspices of the local board of trade. More than fifteen cities of Tennessee, Georgia and the Carolinas were represented at the meeting. The association purposes to begin active work at once in the promotion of the scheme to have congress appropriate funds sufficient to purchase about 10,000,000 acres of mountain timber land in the Appalachian range in North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and Georgia for a national forest reserve.

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Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit it has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

# STRIKE COMMISSION.

## President Roosevelt Gives Them Final Instructions for Work.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The members of the strike arbitration commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, met at the White House shortly after 10 o'clock this morning and went into conference with the president. E. E. Clark, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, was the first member of the commission to arrive. He reached the White House exactly at 10 o'clock. Bishop Spaulding, accompanied by Dr. D. J. Stafford, of this city, was the next to put in an appearance. General Wilson who arrived a moment later, was followed by Thomas H. Watkins and Colonel Wright, the recorder of the commission. Then came E. W. Parker, the mining expert. Judge Gray, of the United States district court, was the last member to reach the White House. With his arrival the commission was complete. Several of the members had never before met. The introductions were made in Secretary Cortelyou's office and immediately thereafter the commission ascended the stairs to the president's reception room.

The president greeted the members of the commission cordially. The interview was brief, lasting scarcely 20 minutes. The work to be done by the commission was informally discussed. The president impressed upon the commission the importance of expedition and informed them that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the recorder to facilitate the work. He then presented them their instructions, as follows:

"To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

"White House, Washington, Oct. 23,

"Gentlemen:—At the request both of the operators and of the miners I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region, and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle. I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators following which I named you as the members of the commission, Mr. Wright being named as recorder, also the letter from Mr. Mitchell. I appoint Mr. Mosely and Mr. Neil as assistants to the recorder.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

With the instructions were statements of the operators. The members of the commission withdrew in a body. When they left the White House they declined to comment upon their interview. They went direct to the office of Commissioner of Labor Wright to organize and prepare for their work. Judge Gray was chosen chairman.

The presiding officer is to be officially called the president of the commission. The commission then went into executive session for the purpose of considering the minor details which confront them at the beginning of their duties. Among the questions under consideration were those pertaining to the place of meeting, the order in which witnesses hall be called, whether the sessions hall be open to the press, whether counsel for the parties at interest shall be permitted to be present, etc.

Washington, Oct. 25.—President Roosevelt announced today that he had designated Commissioner of Labor Wright as an additional member of the coal arbitration commission. Colonel Wright will continue to sit as recorder of the commission. The announcement was accompanied by the correspondence upon the subject.

# STRIKE COMMISSION.

## It Was Organized on Monday, and Is Getting Down to Work.

Washington, Oct. 27.—With one or two exceptions the parties to the anthracite coal controversy had arrived in the city this morning for the purpose of attending the conference with the president's commission this afternoon. The members of the commission are all in the city. Notwithstanding there are quite a number of details to be arranged, the members of the commission are hopeful that they will be able to complete the preliminary arrangements at one sitting. So far as the operators and the miners have expressed themselves, they have indicated a willingness to subordinate their desires in the matter of time and place of hearing to the wishes of the commission. It is the general understanding that practically all the meetings for the taking of testimony will be held in the anthracite regions, and it is believed that the commission will be able to get to work during the present week.

Another preliminary question which will require attention is that as to the questions to be taken up by the commission. Mr. Mitchell, who reached Washington at two o'clock this morning, accompanied by District President Fahey, will press for a very general inquiry, while it is understood that the operators will seek to restrict the inquiry.

Dr. Charles P. Neill, assistant recorder of the commission, called upon President Roosevelt today to pay his respects. Although the president feels that the matters involved are now out of his hands he took occasion to impress upon his visitor the great importance of the investigation and the far reaching character of the results to be achieved.

The anthracite coal strike commission met at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the hearing room of the interstate commerce commission. All the members of the commission were present occupying seats upon the bench. Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and District President Fahey appeared for the miners, and the coal carrying roads were represented as follows: President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Pennsylvania Coal company and Hillsdale Coal and Iron company; Alfred Walter, president of the Lehigh Valley; W. H. Tuesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; David Wilcox, vice president of the Delaware & Hudson; John B. Herr, vice president of the Scranton Coal company and Elkhill Coal and Iron company; J. H. Terry, attorney for the Delaware & Hudson, and Francis I. Gowan, attorney for the Lehigh Valley company.

### MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 24.—The Bulgarian government has sent an identical note to the powers, pointing out that unless reforms in Macedonia are insisted upon the government of Bulgaria will be unable to hold in check the pro-Macedonian movement which is agitating this country.

### The Swiss Are Anxious.

London, Oct. 24.—"Great anxiety is felt here," says the Geneva correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, "at Germany's decision to fortify the entire German-Swiss frontier with a line of forts. It is expected that Switzerland will follow suit."

# BATTLE ON CLIFFS.

## How Major Waller's Marines Took a Reputed Impregnable Stronghold in Samar.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Major General Charles Heywood, commandant of the United States marine corps, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy, says it is his policy to keep the officers and men of his command in the Philippines only two years and a half, returning them after such service to this country. He hopes to reduce this term of service to two years, that being as long as it is advisable to keep them in that climate.

During the past year, while there have been practically no demonstrations in the Philippines by organized insurgents, the marines, says Gen. Heywood, have done excellent work in ridding the islands of roving bands of ladrones.

The report presents in detail the operations of Major Waller and his courageous band of marines on the coast of Southern Samar. Major Waller is quoted as saying that the expeditions early in last November in the Sohoton district were the most important of the campaign, so far as their effect on the insurgents was concerned. A graphic account is given of the operation of the main expedition in the Sohoton district. The attack was on the fortified cliffs and caves in the mountains which had been reported to be practically impregnable. The plan of attack was that two shore columns were to unite at the enemy's stronghold and be joined there by a river column under Major Waller. Concerning the result of the attack the report says:

"On the 17th of November, the shore column struck the enemy's trail, which was followed, and the detachments soon came upon a number of bamboo guns. One of these, commanding the trail, had the fuse burning, and Acting Corporal Harry Glenn rushed forward and pulled out the fuse. The attack of the marines was a perfect surprise and the enemy was completely routed, 30 being killed. After driving the insurgents from their position the troops crossed the river, scaled the cliffs on the opposite side and destroyed the camps there. The enemy fired two volleys and then fled. Major Waller says that he himself was not in this attack, being in the river below and unable to reach the firing line in time, but he mentions Captains Porter and Bearss as being entitled to the highest kind of credit for the courageous and skillful manner in which they routed the enemy in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles. In order to reach the enemy's position the troops had to climb the cliffs, which rise sheer from the river to the height of about 200 feet and are honeycombed with caves, to which access is had by means of bamboo ladders and also by narrow ledges with bamboo hand rails. Tons of rocks were suspended in cages, held in position by vines and in readiness to be precipitated upon people and boats below. Instant destruction would undoubtedly have been the fate of the boats had they undertaken the ascent of the river before the shore column had dislodged the insurgents.

"The effect of the capture of this last stronghold of the insurrectos of Samar can not be overestimated, as they had spent years of labor upon the defenses and undoubtedly considered the cliff fortifications impregnable."

The report contains an account of the march of 190 miles across Samar of Major Waller and his men and of the incredible hardships they endured. The command was engaged actively and continuously against the insurgents for three months.

General Heywood strongly urges the enactment of the measure introduced at the last session of congress, providing for an increase in the officers and enlisted men of the marine corps. He recommends the erection at Philadelphia of a fireproof depot of supplies at a cost of $150,000, the present leased quarters being entirely inadequate and unsafe. He says too, that the present quarters in Washington are old and unsanitary and have been condemned by a board of medical officers of the navy. Preliminary steps have been taken to erect new barracks at Norfolk, Va., at a cost of $100,000. General Heywood renews his previous recommendation that congress appropriate liberally for marine barracks and quarters at the Charleston, S. C., naval station.

The report says that the native inhabitants in Guam are making gratifying progress in acquiring a knowledge of the English language.

### PHILIPPINE REVENUES.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department gave out for publication today a statement showing that the customs revenues in the Philippine archipelago for the seven months ending July 31, 1902, were $5,064,932.71 as compared with $4,940,258.13 for the same period of 1901, $4,137,682.72 for 1900, and $2,556,539.86 for 1899.

Estimated upon a basis of the yearly revenues from 1890 to 1897, both inclusive, the revenues under Spanish administration for a period of seven months are shown to have been $1,333,000.

### To and From the Philippines.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—The transport Logan, Captain Stinson, carrying about 100 recruits, casuals and 200 passengers will sail next Saturday for Manila. On the same day the transport Sheridan is due from the Philippines and Nagasaki bringing six troops of the Ninth cavalry, consisting of 520 men, 285 casuals, 134 sick, eight prisoners and five insane. The Sumner, bearing General Chaffee and Vice Governor Wright, of the Philippines, left Nagasaki four days ahead of the Sheridan, but on account of calling at Honolulu is not expected to arrive until next week.

### To Move Against the Sultan.

Manila, Oct. 28.—It is expected that the expedition against the Sultan of Bacolod will leave Camp Vicars, Mindanao, about Nov. 5. It will consist of detachments of artillery, infantry, cavalry and engineers and friendly natives.

A report is current that the Sultan of Caraca, whose stronghold is to the north of Lake Lanao, is preparing to resist the Americans. He is strengthening his forts.

Hostile Moros are again blocking the trail to the Maciu forts, which were recently destroyed by Captain Pershing, of the Fifteenth cavalry. This condition is not serious, as the hostiles can be dispersed easily.

### Cholera in the Philippines.

Manila, Oct. 27.—The cholera is gaining a strong foothold on the Island of Mindanao. It is expected to spread there as it has elsewhere in the islands. The disease continues to be bad in the Province of Iloilo, Island of Panay, but it is light elsewhere. It has disappeared from Manila. The cases reported up to date exceed one hundred thousand.

### DROUTH IN MEXICO.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The worst drouth in the history of Northern Mexico prevailed during the six months ended last July, says the annual report of the agent at the Jicarilla Apache Indian agency, New Mexico. The crops for 1902 are a total failure. The Indians dug under the rocks for enough water to quench their thrist and drove their stock for days before finding water for them. Many horses, cattle, sheep and goats, according to the agent, died of hunger and thirst.

"The Indians," he says, "have been drinking water that would kill an ordinary man. In spite of their self-help there is not enough income to keep the Indians from want."

# SWAYNE'S FORCE

## Reached a Point of Safety, Despite the Mad Mullah.

London, Oct. 23.—A message received at the foreign office here to-day from Gen. Manning, dated Berbera, capital of Somaliland, announces that the force commanded by Col. Swayne, which was threatened with destruction by the army commanded by the Mad Mullah, has reached Bohotle in safety.

Gen. Manning's message adds:

"Col. Swayne's force was not attacked during its retirement. The situation, consequently, is more satisfactory, but do not cancel the orders warning a Punjab regiment to be in readiness in case it is wanted, as further developments must be awaited. The wounded are all doing well, and no anxiety concerning the wounded officers need be felt. The Aden detachment is expected today, and will go forward tomorrow."

The news from Somaliland caused great satisfaction here and relieved the keen anxiety felt as to the fate of the British expedition. Gen. Manning's message was promptly forwarded to King Edward.

Simla, India, Oct. 23.—Besides the Second Bombay Grenadiers, and the Bombay infantry regiment sailing for Somaliland today a native field hospital sails for the same destination Saturday. The 29th Baluchists have also been warned to be in readiness.

Rome, Oct. 23.—Negotiations are proceeding with the object of obtaining Abyssinian military co-operation in Somaliland, similar to that of 1900, when Ras Ma Koen invaded and devastated Ogahden. The suggestion is that the Abyssinians should hem in the Mad Mullah's forces from the southward and the British attack them from the north.

### RECTOR CARNEGIE.

London, Oct. 22.—Andrew Carnegie was to-day formally re-installed as rector of St. Andrew's University in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage, over which Principal Donalson presided.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was subsequently conferred by St. Andrews on Mr. Carnegie, Ambassadors Choate and White, Prof. Alexander Grambell, of Washington, and Whitsey of the United States embassy in London.

Mr. Carnegie's rectoral address consisted of a lengthy study of the comparative growth of nations in the path of industrial ascendency, with a striking comment on their future. In his speech, which was replete with notable statistics and important economic prophesies, perhaps the most remarkable feature was an appeal to Emperor William to use his influence toward the eventual creation of the United States of Europe under the form of a political and industrial union. In this way alone, Mr. Carnegie declared, can Europe conquer the foreign markets or repel the American invasion. France, Germany and Russia, who had already taken joint action against Japan would suffice to ensure a satisfactory union in Europe.

"The czar," he continued, "having taken the first step toward the peace of the world in The Hague Conference, the other mighty emperor might some day be impressed with the thought that it is due to himself and Germany, and play a great part upon the wider stage of Europe, as here delivered from the incubus which oppresses and weakens her, the appaling, paralyzing fear of war and of ruin between members of her body."

### DELEGATE CHAPELLE.

Rome, Oct. 23.—Archbishop Chapelle, the apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, was received in private audience today by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, who congratulated him on the work he had accomplished in Cuba and Porto Rico. The archbishop also visited Cardinals Gotti, Martinelli and Vives Y. Tuto and was most cordially received by all. He will have a private audience with the pope in a few days. The archbishop remains in Rome until December. His visit is solely connected with the affairs of Cuba, but he is utilizing the occasion to make his visit "ad limina" as archbishop of New Orleans.

### SOUFRIERE ACTIVE.

Kingstown, St. Vincent, B. W. I., Oct. 23.—The Soufriere volcana has been active since October 15, keeping the people in the windward district in a state of continuous unrest. Evidence gathered in the district proves that the eastern crater was chiefly operative during the last eruption. The devastated lands now include all the plantations on the northeastern coast down to the Grand Sable estate, on which the re-establishment of cultivation will be hopeless for years, even should La Soufriere soon become quiescent.

A deputation of distressed inhabitants has waited upon the administrator of the island for the purpose of informing the government of the hopeless condition of the district in consequence of the last eruption of the volcano. They appealed for food and shelter, especially for their terrified wives and children, and begged to be removed from the northern quarter of the island to form a new settlement in another locality, where they could safely and conveniently start life afresh. The administrator expressed his hearty sympathy for the sufferers, and promised to communicate the facts to his chief, together with certain suggestions. He said he hoped the government would soon be able to do something to relieve the victims of the volcanic disturbances.

### VOLCANIC OUTBURST.

Managua, Nicaragua, Oct. 27.—Since Saturday morning, the volcano of Santa Maria, in the department of Quesaltenango, northwestern part of Guatemala, has been in eruption. The eruption is attended with a terrifying roar and shocks are felt all over Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica. No damage has been done, but there is great alarm.

Santa Maria has not been considered an active volcano. There are several towns and vilages near it. It is only about ten miles from the recently ruined town of Quesaltennango and fifteen miles from Mezatenango, which has about 6,000 residents. The height of the volcano is 12,458 feet or about three times as high as Mont Pelee, in Martinique.

Guatemala suffered severely from earthquakes several days last April when many towns and villages along the Cordillera were either totally or partly reduced to ruins. The towns of Quesaltennango and Amititlan, capitals respectively of the departments bearing the same names, were destroyed.

### MOROCCO FANATICS.

Madrid, Oct. 25.—A dispatch received here from Tangier, Morocco says:

"The sultan's vigorous action in dealing with the murderer of Missionary Cooper was due to the discovery of a plot to murder all the Europeans in Fez. This plot would have been carried out by a mob rising had the sultan shown any weakness or hesitation."

### "SCOUT" WARSHIPS.

London, Oct. 24.—The British admiralty has given out contracts for the construction of three warships described as "scouts." They will have a speed of 25.25 knots when in fighting trim, their engines will be of 17,000-horse power and their sea-going qualities will be superior to those of the torpedo boat destroyers.

# BIG POWER CANAL.

## Water Power at the "Soo" of 66,000 Horse Power.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Oct. 27.—The great power canal opened here last Saturday with imposing ceremonies is 203 feet wide at the water's edge; carries 22 feet of water and is to produce energy aggregating over 66,000 horse power. At street intersections the canal is spanned by bridges 260 feet long. The ends of the canal to widen out like a fan—at the upper end to take in water from a large area and avoid making a dangerous current; at the lower end to uitlize all the power and discharge the water into the river gently, so as not to affect passing vessels.

The power house is built across the lower end of the canal, is 1,380 feet long and has 80 openings for the water to pass through, in each of which are four turbine water wheels, tandem fashion, to utilize the force of the flow and create power for the machinery above. The turbines are small, to get high speed. The power house is 125 feet wide, stands 106 feet above the water, is built of colored sandstone taken from the canal cut, the foundation being on 10,000 piles.

Two lines of industry are to utilize the power developed. Calcium carbide and and alkali works. The former is the basis of acetylene gas and the products of the latter are caustic soda and bleaching powder. Raw materials for these are found abundantly in the Lake Superior region. The works will employ about 2,000 men and a dozen auxiliary industries will be developed.

The first effort to construct the power canal was made by a local company which soon sunk $100,000 and barely made a start. In 1886 John G. Stradley, now mayor, organized a company with $1,000,000 and work was commenced but the million dollars were expended in a comparatively short time and operations were suspended. Citizens subscribed $100,000 more, a ditch was dug the entire distance, but there was not cash enough to finish the project and it was seized by local banks on foreclosure.

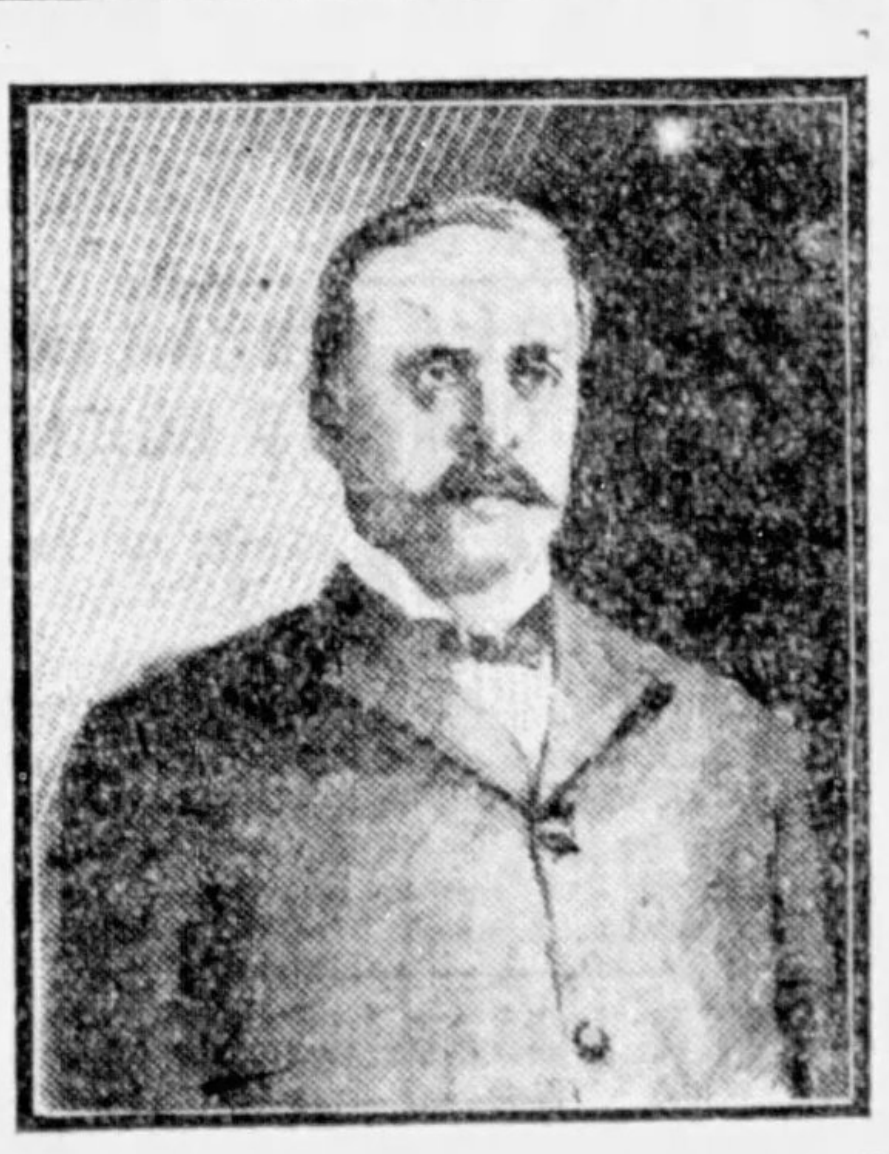
In 1896 Francis H. Clergue took hold of the scheme with sufficient backing to guarantee its fullest development and in 1898 work of construction was resumed with great vigor and pushed to completion.

### NEW VOLCANO IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, Oct. 28.—No little consternation is felt by the inhabitants of many towns in the remote south country on account of showers of ashes falling in that region from San Juan Pauliste, capital of the state of Tabasco, as far north as Santa Cruz. It is believed a hill near Palenque, where there is a great prehistoric city in ruins, has suddenly been transformed into an active volcano. The ashes falling at Palenque have hidden the sun and also at Cometan, that a great fear has come on the people. Palenque is the center of the disturbance, as the burning mountain is said to be near there.

### MOLINEUX TRIAL.

New York, Oct. 22.—Supreme Court Justice John S. Lambert, who is presiding at the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Adams by poison, which he sent in a bromo seltzer bottle to Harry Cornish, is astonishing the attorneys by insisting on a rational expedition of the trial. Yesterday was a record-breaking day. Prosecuting Attorney Osborne ran out of witnesses in attendance at 4:30 o'clock, and



JUSTICE JOHN S. LAMBERT.

Justice Lambert warned him not to let a like condition of affairs occur again. No such speed has ever been made in an important murder trial in New York city. In the five hours that the court sat thirteen witnesses were examined, not including the reading of testimony given at the last trial by a witness who is now dead.

New York, Oct. 27.—The trial of Roland B. Molineux was continued today. At the first trial of the case it took eight weeks to get a jury and examine six witnesses. In the seven and a half days of the present trial thirty-six witnesses have been called and cross-examined, and counsel have reached an agreement as to expert testimony in handwriting that will materially lessen the technical ordeal to which jurors and audience were subjected when Molineux first faced the charge in November, 1899.

John F. Tyrell, the Milwaukee expert, resumed the witness stand this morning, telling the jury why he believed Molineux wrote all the disputed writings, including the address on the poison package wrapper.

Russian press censor issued new rules forbidding publication of acts and expressions of czar, and matter concerning higher government circles or empire's defensive position.

FREE TO EVERYONE.

A Priceless Book Sent Free for the Asking

"There be books and books;" some edifying, others entertaining, and still others instructive. The average man is so busily engaged in the labor of money-making that he has little time and less inclination for books which instruct; hence when he feels out of sorts, either he gives no heed to Nature's warning, or he consults a physician, at an expense which a little knowledge would have enabled him to avoid. There is probably no complaint upon which the public is so little informed as hemorrhoids, or piles; this little book tells all about their nature, cause and cure; it treats of the different forms of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, describes their symptoms, and points the way to a cure so simple and inexpensive that anyone can understand and apply. The importance of promptness and thoroughness is vital, for the disease will not cure itself, and Nature, alone, unaided, will not accomplish a cure, while the consequences are too painful for detailed description. You are told how piles originate, the reason for their appearance usually being that some of the rules of correct living have been violated, and (what is more to the point) how you may rid yourself of this bane of human existence. All affections of the rectum are treated in simple, plain language, so that all may understand, and learn how the cause may be removed. Many people suffer from piles, because after trying the numerous lotions, ointments and salves that are on the market, without relief, they come to the conclusion that a surgical operation is the only thing left to try, and rather than submit to the shock and risk to life of an operation, prefer to suffer on. This little book tells how this may be avoided, and a cure be effected without pain, inconvenience or detention from business. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

# WILLIAM TO MARRY.

## Young Crown Prince's Bride Selected for Him by the War Lord.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—Crown Prince William, of Germany, who fell in love with the daughter of Mrs. Deacon, of Boston,

CROWN PRINCE WILLIAM.

has been persuaded by his father to marry the Princess Alice, of Albany. The date of the royal wedding will soon be announced, it is expected.

Princess Alice of Albany is a very

PRINCESS ALICE.

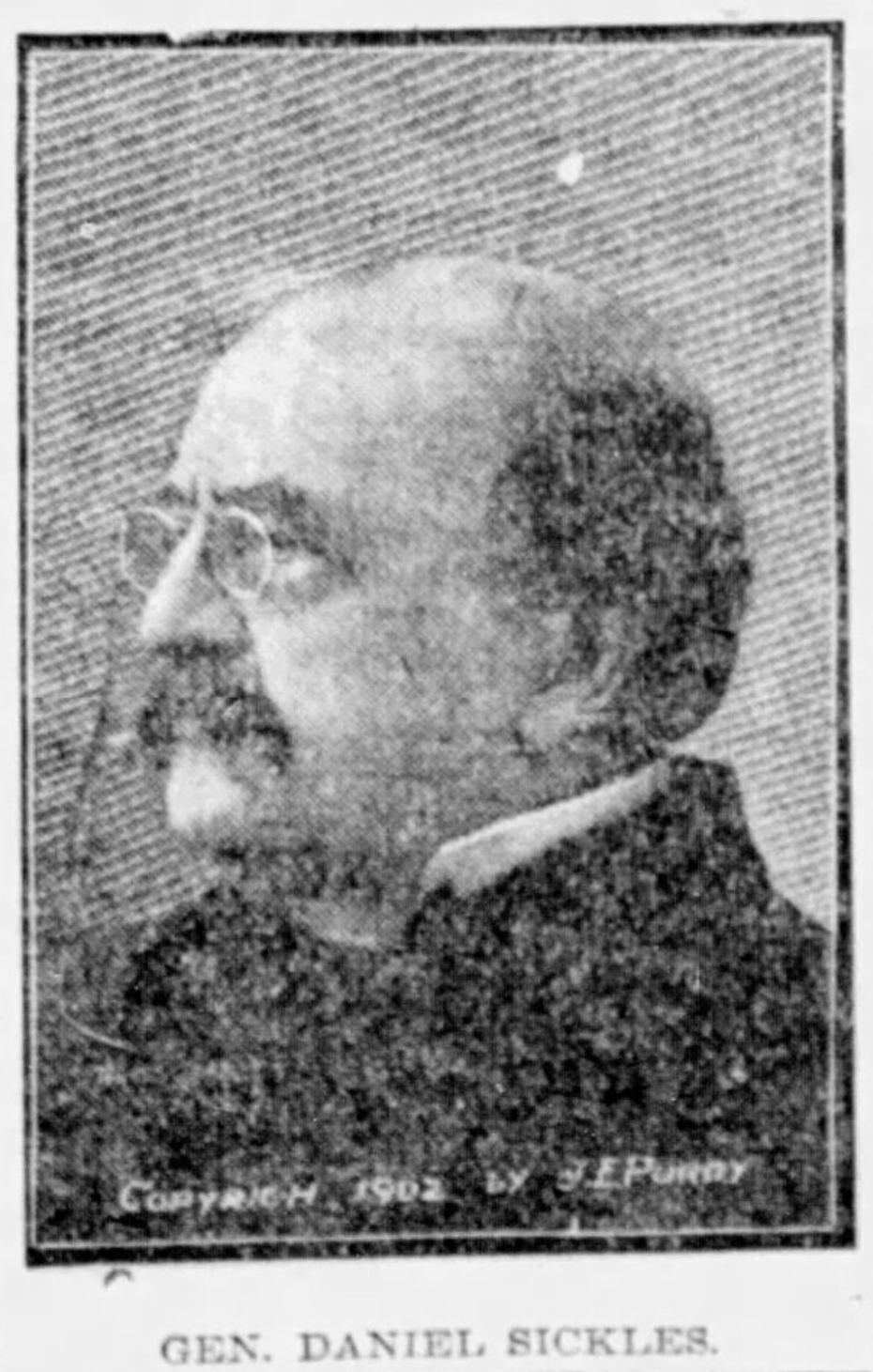
charming daughter of royalty and would undoubtedly prove more popular in Germany than have other English women of exalted position.

### ROWDYISM IN COMMONS.

London, Oct. 25.—So bitter has become the feeling because of the recent disturbances in the house of commons that several of the older members have privately declared that they will not seek re-election. In response to vigorous declarations by some of his supporters, who regard their peace of mind as superior to political considerations which involve rowdyism, Premier Balfour has promised to exercise the closure with a stronger hand than he has ever before attempted. The benefits to be derived from this course are doubtful, as the Nationalists have shown an ingenious mastery over the difficulties of house of commons procedure, and much irritation is felt on the government benches over the fact that Mr. Balfour's new rules which were intended to expedite business, have proved an excellent weapon with which to delay it. A severe application of the closure also will tend to produce vigorous protests on the part of the Liberals, who, in such circumstances, will combine forces with the Nationalists. How speedily the mother of parliaments is legislating at present can be judged from the fact that in seven days' debate only seven lines of the educational bill have been adopted.

### GEN. D. E. SICKLES.

New York, Oct. 24.—Gen. Daniel Sickles, who was one of the lions at the recent G. A. R. encampment in Washington, will give more time than usual, this



GEN. DANIEL SICKLES.

coming winter, to pushing pension legislation at the national capital. He will turn his attention particularly to urging the prompt action on pension applications and pension bills.

### CZAR TO TRAVEL.

London, Oct. 27.—According to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the Czar of Russia, after visiting Italy, will proceed to Montenegro, Athens and probably to Constantinople. While in Italy the czar will have an interview with the pope.

### Emperor in a Runaway.

Vienna, Oct. 27.—While Emperor Francis Joseph was driving from his country place at Schoenbrunn today the horses attached to his carriage became unmanageable and he jumped out of the vehicle and walked the remainder of the distance to the Hoffburg. No one was hurt, but great excitement was caused by rumors to the affect that the emperor had been injured.

### Trouble in Manchuria.

London, Oct. 24.—Cabling from Pekin the correspondent of the Times says that owing to the continuance of brigandage in that portion of Manchuria evacuated by Russia, China has asked Russia's permission to dispatch one thousand soldiers thither in order to suppress the disorders. To this request the Russian legation has replied that the matter must be referred to Port Arthur, which will necessitate considerable delay.

# ORDNANCE BUREAU

## Wants Ten Millions to Arm the New War Ships.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Admiral O'Neil, chief of the naval bureau of ordnance, in his annual report, made public today, says that the ordnance bureau wants $13,182,806 next year, of which amount $10,000,000 is to be devoted to arms and armament for new ships. The gunshop at the Washington navy yard during the past year turned out 243 new guns, prepared sets of forgings for 146 more and has 65 in course of manufacture. The bureau is preparing a new type of six-inch gun, 50 calibres in length, of a semi-automatic character, to replace all guns of this size now in use in the navy.

Admiral O'Neill says that for the first time in years the manufacture of armor has progressed in a satisfactory manner, 7,612 tons having been delivered at the various shipyards during the year, with the prospects of largely increasing the deliveries. No improvement worth speaking of seems to have been made in the quality of armor of late. Guns, powder and projectiles have each made a decided advance, rendering it all the more necessary that there should be an improvement in the quality of armor, but none seems to be in sight at present. Recently the armor manufacturers voluntarily made a reduction of ten shillings per ton on the royalty for the Krupp process.

With the exception of ignition and shell powder, no black or other than smokeless powder has been purchased or manufactured for the navy since the Spanish-American war. All new ships, beginning with the Kearsarge and Kentucky have been supplied with outfits of smokeless powder, and, in addition, some thirty of the older vessels have been thus supplied. The manufacture of smokeless powder during the past year has progressed in satisfactory manner, so far as quality is concerned, but not so much as to the amount delivered. So far as the stability of the smokeless powder is concerned, the result of the year's work have been of the most satisfactory character, and with few exceptions the ballistic qualities of the powder have remained unchanged. A novel experiment is now under way with the purpose of indicating any injurious change that may take place in smokeless powder by incorporating in it a fugitive coloring matter, such as rosanite.

The most interesting event during the year in connection with projectiles is the development of a new type of shell combining the advantages of the armor-piercing with the common shell, that is having the perforated powder of the regular armor-piercing projectile with the capacity for a large bursting charge. The requirements for these shells, on test, are that at prescribed velocity they shall completely perforate, unbroken, a plate of hard-faced armor a calibre in thickness and then be in condition for effective bursting. A number of shells of this description have been ordered and the first three lots have successfully passed the requirements. These shells are fitted with soft caps.

A novel device, tried during the year, was the "tracer," which renders a shell visible during the night to the gunner, but invisible to the persons at the target, this being accomplished by the insertion of a burning composition in the base of the shell.

The use of electrical power for handling guns and turrets is unqualifiedly endorsed as better than any system. Admiral O'Neil finds that the best way to illustrate the tremendous development of artillery in late years is to cite two cases, that of the 6-inch gun and the 12 inch gun. The former used to weigh only 4.8 tons, was only 30 calibres in length, with a muzzle energy of 2,773 foot tons and a practical rate of fire 2-aimed shots per minute. The new type is 50 calibres in length, uses smokeless powder, weighs 8 tons, can be fired eight times per minute and has a muzzle energy of 5,833 foot tons. In other words, it is 600 per cent more powerful than the old gun. The 12 inch gun shows an increase in energy over the old gun of 35½ per cent. Admiral O'Neil says that no such rate of increase is looked for in the near future. There is to be a general renovation of the batteries of the older ships and it is said that new batteries will be placed on the Baltimore, the New York, the Newark, and the Albany. It is recommended that the Philadelphia be given a new battery of 6-inch guns which would make her fit for many years more of service. The bureau is considering the feasibility of replacing the present turrets of the Oregon, Indiana, and Massachusetts with new eliptical balanced turrets, adding materially to their efficiency.

Admiral O'Neil has much to say respecting speed versus armament. He argues that a ship is naturally a compromise between various necessities and says:

"All nations are afflicted with the speed craze at intervals, and this country is no exception and unless each batch of new vessels can equal or beat the world vessel they are usually characterized as failures, and in deference to public sentiment the tendency is to design vessels of the highest possible speed irrespective of the uses for which they are intended and in consequence enormous sums of money have been expended by several countries in producing large and fast vessels which have but trifling value for fighting purposes and today it requires no little moral courage on the part of designers to subordinate the popular element of speed to other qualities no matter how important the latter may be."

Admiral O'Neil further says: "It has always been the policy of the United States to provide its vessels of all classes with great battery power; that is to so arm them that they shall be superior to foreign vessels of equal class in that respect and that sentiment still prevails; and while we have in a few instances subordinated all other elements to speed, it is not likely to occur again and the consensus of opinion at the present time is in favor of applying large percentages of weight for armor and armament, rather than to assigning it for the purpose of attaining the last possible fraction of a knot of speed. The bureau is convinced that no mistake has been made in the adjustment of the speed armor and armament of these vessels. The best vessel is not necessarily the one that can most quickly get in or out of battle or keep out of battle, but is rather the one that can remain in battle [illegible]

"It is safe to say that any vessel of this class, of equal displacement, having a higher speed, are deficient in some of the other important qualities which these vessels possess."

Of submarine boats the report says that no important developments have taken place during the past year either here or abroad, though quite a number of these vessels have been built or are in course of construction. The seven boats ordered for the United States navy are nearly finished and will soon have their official trials.

Admiral O'Neil went to Europe last summer and looked over the great naval ordnance works there. He says he was deeply impressed with what he saw, but makes no comparisons between the different establishments, merely remarking that different methods, all equally good, are preferred in different countries with respect to gun construction. He declares, however, that while there are no such establishments in this country in point of size and capacity as many of the ordnance factories of Europe, it is gratifying to know that such as we have do not suffer in comparison with any of them in regard to the character of work or the method of performing it.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

What Goes Up

MUST COME DOWN.

Nothing is more certain than that the use of so-called tonics, stimulants and medicines, which depend upon alcohol for their effect, is injurious to health in the long run.

What goes up must come down, and the elevation of spirits, the temporary exhilaration resulting from a dose of medicine containing alcohol, will certainly be followed in a few hours by a corresponding depression, to relieve which another dose must be taken.

In other words, many liquid patent medicines derive their effect entirely from the alcohol they contain.

Alcohol, and medicines containing it, are temporary stimulants and not in any sense a true tonic. In fact it is doubtful if any medicine or drug is a real tonic.

A true tonic is something which will renew, replenish, build up the exhausted nervous system and wasted tissues of the body, something that will enrich the blood and endow it with the proper proportions of red and white corpuscles which prevent or destroy disease germs. This is what a real tonic should do and no drug or alcoholic stimulant will do it.

The only true tonic in nature is wholesome food, thoroughly digested. Every particle of nervous energy, every minute muscle, fibre and drop of blood is created daily from the food we digest.

The mere eating of food has little to do with the repair of waste tissue, but the perfect digestion of the food eaten has everything to do with it.

The reason so few people have perfect digestion is because from wrong habits of living the stomach has gradually lost the power to secrete the gastric juice, peptones and acids in sufficient quantity.

To cure indigestion and stomach troubles it is necessary to take after meals some harmless preparation which will supply the natural peptones and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and probably the best preparation of this character is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be found in every drug store and which contain in pleasant, palatable form the wholesome peptone and diastase which nature requires for prompt digestion.

One or two of these excellent tablets taken after meals will prevent souring, fermentation and acidity and insure complete digestion and assimilation.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are equally valuable for little children as for adults, as they contain nothing harmful or stimulating but only the natural digestives.

One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1,800 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and they are in every sense a genuine tonic because they bring about in the only natural way a restorative of nerve power, a building up of lost tissue and appetite, in the only way it can be done by the digestion and assimilation of wholesome food.

### TO ENDORSE STONE.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 27.—It is not unlikely that at the next session of the Pennsylvania legislature a resolution of congratulation will be passed for Governor W. A. Stone, endorsing his action

GOV. W. A. STONE.

for maintaining order in the coal fields during the strike. In the early part of the struggle there were some severe criticisms because the governor did not sooner call out the troops, but now it is practically over and the militia is gradually being withdrawn, it is conceded that his action in the use of the state militia has been properly conservative, but sufficiently firm, at all times.

### THE KAISER'S VISIT.

London, Oct. 25.—Emperor William will arrive in England November 28, and by that time, it is said, King Carlos, of Portugal, also will be a guest of King Edward. There is every reason to believe that the meeting of the three monarchs will result in important international understandings, especially as regards South Africa, and more particularly Delagoa Bay, which is so vitally important to Great Britain as an outlet of the newly acquired colonies. The Portuguese government appears willing to transfer some portions of its South African territory to British rule. Germany, however, is understood to be strenuously opposed to British trade securing such an advantage, at any rate unless Portugal is willing to placate Germany, by granting her some similar concession, and it is believed before the emperor and King Carlos leave England a bargain will be arranged.

### WU'S NEW OFFICE.

Pekin, Oct. 27.—An edict has been issued appointing Minister Wu Ting Fang to succeed Sheng as commissioner of the new commercial treaties negotations. Sheng resigned this office to bury his father, who died last Friday, and to perform other filial duties.

Sheng was formerly director of telegraphs and railroads. He was also Taotai of Shanghai during the period of the Boxer rising. He is said to be greatly disliked by foreigners and has been described as thoroughly unscrupulous and cunning. It has been rumored that the powers were opposed to Sheng's holding the position he has just resigned, a post of the greatest importance in connection with China's foreign trade.

### MONTE CHRISTI TAKEN.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Oct. 23.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati has returned here from Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. She confirms the report that the Domican government troops have recaptured that port. The fighting, which was very severe, lasted two days. The foreign residents of Monte Christi sought refuge on the Cincinnati while the battle was in progress. The Cincinnati left here today for Port-De-Paix, Hayti, to protect foreign interests there.

### German Meddling.

Port of Spain, Oct. 24.—A protest has been filed by the Venezuelan government with the German legation in Caracas, against the visit to the Orinocco river of the German gunboat Panther, the vessel which sank the Haytien rebel gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot. In reply to the protest, the German legation declared that the blocakde is not only ineffective, but never existed and that the German government will protect German interests in Venezuela.

### Snow Defeating Insurgents.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 25.—Snowfalls in the mountains are contributing to the dispersal of the Macedonian insurgents. Leaders of bands who have sought refuge in Bulgarian territory admit that the Turkish troops have generally been victorious.

# COMMISSARY REPORT.

## Gen. Weston Talks Interestingly on Obstacles in the Islands.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The annual report of General John F. Weston, chief commissary of the army, shows that there was placed to the credit of the bureau $16,357,044, and there has been expended $9,551,603 during the fiscal year ending June 3, 1902. Speaking of the withdrawal from Cuba, General Weston commends the management of the commissary department in the island under Colonel W. L. Alexander. He also commends Captain Hugh J. Gallagher, who had charge of the relief expedition to Martinique, of whom he says:

"Great credit is due Captain Gallagher for the manner in which he discharged the humane and delicate mission with which he was intrusted, and demonstrates, as other occasions have gone to prove as in Cuba and China, that he is notably a man for emergencies."

Concerning affairs in the Philippines, General Weston says:

"Subsistence affairs in the Philippines have presented at all times complex and difficult problems, but the present period has been one of extreme difficulty to meet satsifactorily. New and shifting conditions have arisen at every step and what is wisdom today becomes a futility tomorrow, so that it has been impossible to map out any definite plan or make a provident recommendation; but it is said that a settled and satisfactory basis will be reached and upon high intelligent action may be founded. The policy of concentration which has resulted in large reductions in military forces and posts, and by which troops are to be stationed at sea coast points and along the railroad, all make toward an early and satisfactorily solution.

"The bulk of the ration articles, and many of those for sale to officers and enlisted men, were drawn from San Francisco, owing to its favorable location and market, which insured reasonable prices, and afforded a short route to the Philippines. New York was drawn upon for the bulk of articles intended for sales, while from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, the three largest packing centers in point of production in the world, salt meats and meat products were procured. St. Louis supplied a limited number of articles which were produced there or which that city could economically furnish.

"The question of transportation is the most dimcult and important one which has to be dealt with just now, and this is particularly true with regard to the department of South Philippines. While it is recognized that there are difficulties incident to the situation, the fact remains that lack of adequate and satisfactorily transportation facilities is the cause of just and endless complaint, and brings criticism and odium on the subsistence department for failure in a matter over which it has no control but which so vitally concerns it. Troops in many places are wholly dependent upon the subsistence department for their food supply and they complain of being deprived of supplies not only absolutely essential to health, such as beef, fresh vegetables and ice, but others required for their wants and comfort. Large losses are entailed by delays in shipments of perishable stores."

General Weston recommends that wherever permanent posts are located in the Philippines cold storage and ice making plants be provided. In this connection he has this to say concerning fresh beef:

"There has at all times been an abundant supply of first class refrigerated beef, which was procured in Australia at reasonable prices—averaging 6.68 cents per pound for beef and 5.50 cents per pound for mutton, increased by 2 cents per pound for delivery. The meat was brought by vessels of the navy (which has rendered such efficient service in this respect) to Manila, where it was placed in cold storage. The prices paid with all expenses included have been very reasonable, and are in wide contrast with those paid for the British army in South Africa, there the cost of a ration of beef alone delivered to the British army in that section has equaled the cost of our entire ration of beef, flour, fresh and dried vegetables, fruit, coffee, sugar, etc., delivered in Manila. There were 8,574,972 pounds of beef and mutton supplied of a most excellent quality. It was necessary to procure this beef from Australia, as the ravages of rinderpest has almost totally destroyed the cattle, carabo and swine in the archipelago. It is feared now that on account of the drought in Australia the price of fresh meat will advance, and with this prospect in view, steps have been taken to obtain a new market and the delivery of fresh meat by mercantile vessels."

## CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The civil service commission has issued a statement reviewing the important changes in the civil service rules during the past fiscal year and expressing the conclusion that these changes have materially diminished the political influence exerted in the government service and strengthened the comparative system. Referring to the matter of removals from office upon charges, the commission says:

"The right of removal remains as it has always been, discretionary on the part of the appointing officer, the only limitations being that it must be to promote the efficiency of the service, that it must not be for political or religious considerations and that nothing shall be done in the dark; that the reason shall be stated and notice given to the person removed, who shall have his opportunity to make answer and to place on file his side of the case. In order that he may do this, the reasons must be stated with sufficient definiteness to enable him to understand the exact cause for which his removal is sought, and to make an appropriate answer. A mere general statement of inefficiency, misconduct, negligence in attending to duty, etc., would not be sufficient. It is believed that the construction promulgated on May 29, 1902, has been in the interest of good administration and no case of the removal of any person from the public service for improper reasons has since been brought to the attention of the commission. The commission, on the contrary, believes that even under the present construction a far greater number of employes who ought to be removed will be retained in the service than the number of removals of those who ought to be retained. Appointing officers are usually very reluctant to make removals which involve hardship on the persons removed.

### THERE IS NO ENGAGEMENT.

Washington, Oct. 23.—It is authoritatively stated that there is absolutely no foundation for the report from Little Rock, Ark., regarding the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to Mr. John Greenway, of Hot Springs, Ark.

### FRANCHISES IN MANILA.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department has received a dispatch from Gov. Taft, stating that the Philippine commission has passed an act inviting bids for street railroad, electric light and other franchises in Manila, the bids to be opened March 5, 1903. The bids will be advertised in this country.

### Wu Ting Fang Recalled.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, has been recalled to his country by a special edict, which was received by him to-day. He is ordered to return, by the most direct route, to Shanghai, and will leave as soon as he can pack his effects, probably within two weeks. He will become minister of commerce and will also be a member of the joint commission to negotiate commercial treaties.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
939 Julia Street, New Orleans.

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

## GEN. YOUNG WILL SUCCEED GEN. MILES

Washington, Oct. 27.—"I do not think that I am betraying any confidence when I say that Major General Young will be the next lieutenant general of the army," said Major General Corbin today. Then he added:

"And his promotion will be enjoyed by no one more than by myself."

Lieut. Gen. Miles will retire from age next August, and this declaration by Gen. Corbin was inspired by some comment to the effect that the appearance of his (Gen. Corbin's) name in the monthly army list next after that of Gen. Miles, pointed out the probable succession. As a fact, it is stated that the order of the names in the list was fixed by the seniority of the commission of the office. Gen. Young would have about a year to serve in that grade if he is made lieutenant general.

## PANAMA TITLE VALID.

Washington, Ooct. 25.—Attorney General Knox made his report upon the validity of the title to the Panama canal to President Roosevelt today. It was announced that the report was very exhaustive and covered about 300 pages. A synopsis of the report is to be made public late this afternoon. Attorney General Knox who took the report in person to the White House, declined to give any intimation of its character in advance of the issuance of the synopsis.

## PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

Washington, Oct. 27.—President Roosevelt today quietly celebrated the 44th anniversary of his birth. He was down in his office early, going over some matters with Secretary Cortelyou, who had just returned from Canton. Many messages of congratulation were received and numerous remembrances arrived in the morning. Among the latter were many flowers. A committee representing the Hungarian club, of New York, of which the President is an honorary member, in accordance with their custom for several years, called to congratulate him upon his anniversary. The committee consisted of Marcus Braun, president of the club; Julius Wolfe, John Blau and Edward Kohn. Several members of the cabinet also called to extend their congratulations, Secretary Hitchcock being the first to arrive.

## WU'S SUCCESSOR NOT HEARD FROM

Washington, Oct. 28.—Minister Wu Ting Fang has not been advised of the appointment of Yuen Shi Kai, as minister of comerce of the Chinese empire, although, in his view, such an appointment would not be unlikely. Yuen Shi Kai is the viceroy of Chi-Li province. When the late Li Hung Chang was the viceroy of that province he also held the title of minister of commerce.

Minister Wu has received no advices indicating the probable time of the arrival in Washington of his successor, Minister Liang. Mr. Liang was appointed minister to the United States early last summer and subsequently made a brief trip to this country as a member of the suite of the emperor's cousin.

## OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The annual volume on the mineral resources of the United States for 1901, prepared by Dr. David T. Day, of the geological survey, has been sent to press, and will be issued soon. An interesting feature of the report is a compilation of statistics showing the number of working days lost in strikes in the coal industry. These figures include the present year, and are brought up to date. The total number of days lost for the present year is placed at 20,000,000, compared with 733,802 days in 1901, 487,102 in 1900, and 2,124,154 in 1899.

The report places the total mineral product of the country for the year at $1,086,529,521, a gain of a little more than 2 per cent over the production of 1900. The gain was made in the nonmetallic products and amounted to $55,065,882, against a loss of $32,156,909 in the metallic products. As heretofore, iron and coal are shown to be the most important of our mineral products. The value of iron in 1901 was $242,174,000, as compared with $259,944,000 in 1900, and the value of coal was $348,910,469, as compared with $306,671,364 in 1900.

The value of fuels increased from $406,459,351 in 1900, to $442,395,304 in 1901, a gain of almost 9 per cent. Every variety of fuel increased in value except petroleum, which showed an increase in quantity of 5,768,665 barrels, but a decline in value of $9,571,978, due largely the report states, to the less valuable character of the increased product of the new petroleum fields as compared with the older fields. Anthracite coal increased 9,021,207 long tons in output and $26,746,169 in value.

The average price of anthracite coal, per ton, at the time, was $2.05, the highest figure obtained since 1888, and the average price per ton for bituminous coal at the mine was $1.05, about one cent more per ton than in 1900.

## FISH FRY DISTRIBUTED.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The United States fish commission distributed young fish during the last fiscal year to the number of 1,495,543,374, against 1,071,000,000 for 1901. The greatest demand was for white fish, of which almost six hundred million were distributed. The other species distributed in large numbers were: Pike perch, 237,000; cod, 212,001,000; flat fish, 168,133,000; lobsters, 81,020,000; shad, 106,986,000; salmon, 54,000,000, and trout of various kinds, 38,000,000. The principal demand was for food fish, but there was also a noticeable increase in applications for the varieties which are sought after principally for sport. This has been especially true of rainbow trout. Fish Commissioner Bowers said that the greatest number of fish sent out for any year previous to 1898, when he became commissioner, was 568,000,000. He expressed great pleasure with the growth of the industry of fish growing, from an economic point of view. "It is," he said, "the most effective way to fight the high prices of beef. In Alaska a 30 or 40-pound salmon can be bought for two cents, and fish can always be had cheaply when they are plentiful."

### Was Killed by Accident in Philippines

Washington, Oct. 25.—The body of Col. Wm. A. Rafferty, of the Fifth cavalry, who died last month in the Philippines, was buried at the national cemetery at Arlington, yesterday, with full military honors. Col. Rafferty met his death by falling down a fifteen-foot embankment as the result of missing the top step of a steep stairway while going to visit an army friend one dark night.

### Royalty to Visit Exposition.

Washington, Oct. 27.—As a result of an invitation sent to King Edward and Emperor William, the Prince of Wales and the crown prince of Germany will probably visit this country in 1904 to attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

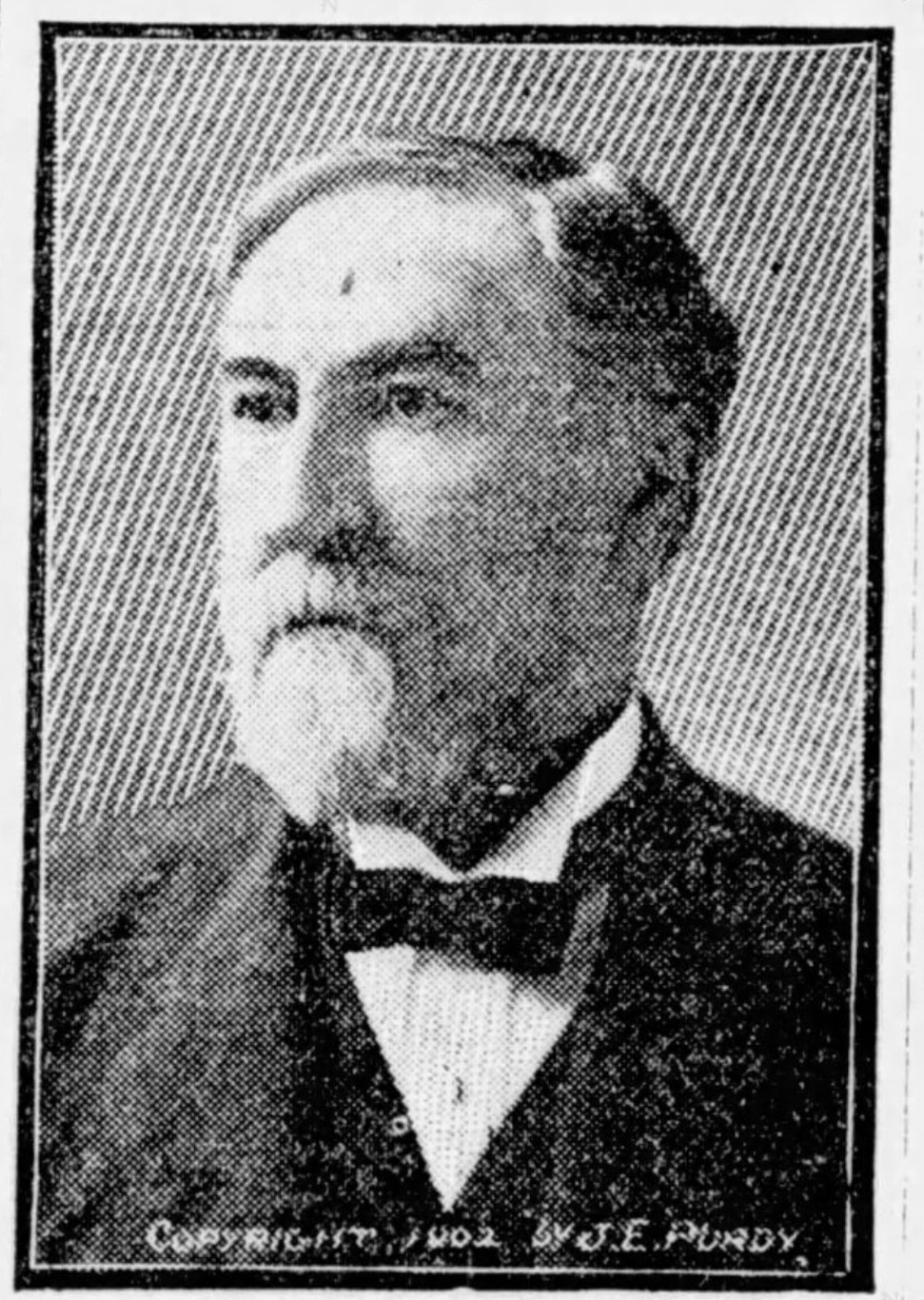
# CUBA'S OBJECTIONS

## Not Likely to Prevent a Convention Being Signed.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The fact recorded in the news dispatches from Havana that President Palma has returned to Washington the draft of the reciprocity treaty without his approval has not shaken the belief of the officials here that they will have a treaty ready to submit to Congress by the date of its next meeting. Generally stated the Cuban objections are based on a belief that the United States has demanded undue concessions in the remissions of duties on United States products entering Cuba, ranging all the way from 10 per cent. to 80 per cent., in return for a 20 per cent. cut or Cuban sugar and tobacco coming into the United States. As the difference is one strictly of figures and not of principle, it is the opinion at the State department that it can be settled amicably.

## SENATOR SCOTT'S CAMPAIGN

Washington, Oct. 23.—Secretary Moody is back at his desk in the navy department, and will remain here during the balance of the week. Mr. Moody has been making campaign speeches in the west, and his throat is quite sore from the effects of the strain. Next Monday he will again enter the canvass, and will speak at Bridgeport, Conn., and Providence, R. I. The secretary expects to spend the remainder of the campaign in his home state, and his future movements will be determined by the campaign managers in Massachusetts. If they think he can be spared, he will probably go to Baltimore and West Virginia and make speeches. The secretary speaks very hopefully of the outlook for the Republicans in the western states where he has been speaking.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SENATOR NATHAN B. SCOTT.

United States Senator Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, who is also a member of the Republican national committee, is very anxious to have Secretary Moody go into his state, and it is probable the secretary will do so, as the senator is making an unusually active campaign. Senator Scott is a hard fighter, a veteran of the civil war, an Ohio man by birth, he has been an active manufacturer and banker of Wheeling since the great civil strife, and has been an active force in the politics of West Virginia for many years.

### Cuba Mail Contract.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Postmaster General Payne has signed an order awarding the contracts for carrying the mails to Cuba and several parts of Mexico to the New York and Cuba mail steamship company, the only bidder.

# HOAR ON TRUSTS.

## Tariff Revision, Which Must Be Made, Should Be on the Principles of Protection.

Boston, Oct. 28.—Senator George F. Hoar delivered a campaign address here last night. He said that the Democratic party during all its history has been a creator of grievances, never the redresser of them.

Speaking of trusts Senator Hoar said: "The evils of trusts are.

"First—Destruction of competition.

"Second—The management of industries by absentee capital.

"Third—Destruction of local public spirit.

"Fourth—Fraudulent capitalization.

"Fifth—Secrecy.

"Sixth—Management for the private benefit of the officers.

"Seventh—The power to corrupt elections and in some cases to corrupt the courts.

"Eighth—Indifference to public sentiment.

"If the first, fourth and fifth can be cured, the cure of the others, in my opinion, will follow.

"Now is it not the duty of wise statesmanship to go slowly and carefully into this matter so we can cure or prevent the evil without sacrificing or destroying what is good?"

Senator Hoar then reviewed the Sherman anti-trust law and claimed that he himself had inserted in the bill the section which declares any combination or "trust" which restricts trade to be illegal and which also provides for its punishment.

"Every suit that has been brought," he continued, "which has been successful, has been under this section."

He said he would curb trusts, not destroy them.

Senator Hoar discussed the tariff, saying in regard to tariff revision that it should be made on the principles of the protective system. He favors reciprocity, believing it can best be secured by concurrent legislation rather than by treaties. The tariff will have to be revised, he said, again and again and again, hereafter.

In conclusion, Senator Hoar discussed strikes, saying that, to him, if capital combined he could not see why labor may not also combine.

"A republic," he said, "cannot live if any body of men undertake to impose their own will upon the lawful freedom of others. I believe the sympathy of all true Americans is on the side of labor and its attempt to better its condition. Capital and wealth will in the end take care of themselves."

### Beckham Wants Reelection.

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 25.—That Governor J. C. W. Beckham is eligible, under the state constitution, to succeed himself as chief executive of Kentucky, is held by former Chief Justices W. S. Prior and J. H. Habelrigg, former Governor J. Proctor Knott, former Congressman Wm. T. Ellis and Col. Louis W. McQuown, all leading conservative lawyers, in an opinion furnished the governor.

### American Killed in Mexico.

Guadalajara, Mex., Oct. 25.—Felipe Nesdell, a wealthy American mine owner, has been killed at his mines in a remote part of the state. His real name is said to have been Chas. Walker, and he is reported to have come from St. Louis. He lived alone. He is supposed to have been killed for his money.

# COLOMBIA RETALIATING

## Delaying Progress in Panama Canal Treaty.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Angered by the action of Rear Admiral Casey in refusing to permit the transportation of armed Colombian troops over the Panama railway, the government of Colombia seems to be preparing to delay the negotiations of a treaty which will convey to the United States rights and concessions which are esesntial to completing the Panama canal.

It will be recalled that, while the revolution in Colombia was at its height recently, Admiral Casey declined to allow government troops to travel over the railroad at the isthmus, fearing that their presence on the trains would invite attacks from the revolutionists, and interfere seriously with free and open transit over the neck of land which joins the North and South American continents. The admiral was acting under the treaty of 1846.

Colombia pretends to consider Admiral Casey's action as virtually an assumption of sovereignty over the isthmus by the United States, and to mistrust this government's motives. She, therefore, has asked for a revision, or at least an interpretation of the treaty of 1846. Negotiations are now going on at Bogota between the Colombian foreign office and Mr. Hart, the American minister.

For one thing the Colombian government is now entirely dissatisfied with the small amount of the payment to be made to it by the United States under the terms of the protocol which it is proposed to use as the basis of the treaty. This sum is $7,000,000. Colombia wants at least $10,000,000. Moreover, the original proposal looked to a wait for fourteen years before beginning the payment of annual rental, the amount of which was to be then fixed by mutual agreement. Colombia now asks the United States to agree at once on a lump yearly payment of $600,000, which will considerably increase the immediate cost of the enterprise. The Colombian government clings to its contention that it has no constitutional authority to alienate any Colombian territory, and reiterates that the best it can do to meet the language of the Spooner act, which looks to perpetual control by the United States over the canal strip, is to make a one hundred year lease with a distinct stipulation that the same shall be renewable by the United States at the expiration of the first century.

# FIRE UNCOVERS HOARD.

## Illinois Merchant Saves $30,000 From Queer Hiding Place.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Oct. 28.—A fire with unusual features occurred here at the novelty store of C. D. Cook in the Phoenix block. Mr. Cook and B. H. Sulcer were in the storeroom drawing benzine from a tank when one of them light a match to see if the measure was full of oil and accidentally dropped the burning bit of wood. This ignited the oil and soon the store was ablaze.

Mr. Cook does not patronize banks, but keeps his money hid under his bed and in boxes concealed about the store. While attempting to secure a roll of money under his bed he was overcome by smoke and gas, and narrowly escaped death.

The show cases had false bottoms, which were filled with coin. In all nearly $30,000 was found secreted in the store, and it is said that a large amount of currency was burned. The loss on the store is about $3,000.

## BUFFALO BILL'S SON-IN-LAW COMMITS SUICIDE

Sheridan, Wyo., Oct. 28.—H. S. Boel, a son-in-law of "Buffalo Bill" and a wealthy and prominent stockman, committed suicide yesterday at the Sheridan inn by the use of chloroform. He wrote a letter to the proprietor of the hotel in which he begged pardon for committing the deed in his house, but gave no reason for killing himself.

## COPPER BONANZAS IN PERU

Washington, Oct. 28.—Minister Irving B. Dudley, at Lima, Peru, in an interesting report to the state department under date of September 17, presents some facts with respect to the copper industry of Peru and American participation therein. Owing to the fall in the price of copper the entire industry has undergone "a certain paralysis," but it is expected that the energy and ability of Americans, who have established some of the largest plants in Peru, will contribute to the highest prosperity of the copper industry. The introduction of American methods of exploitation and of American machinery already has reduced the cost of production "to an incredibly low figure," and the building of new railroads has enabled even the native miners to find a new and wider sphere for the industry.

## STAMBULOFF'S MURDERER.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 24.—Michael Stavereff, alias Halju, was today found guilty of the murder of Ex-Premier Stambuloff in 1895 and sentenced to be hanged. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Companions of M. Stambuloff testified that Stavereff fired the first shot.

Stephan N. Stambuloff, who has been called the Bismarck of Bulgaria, was assassinated at Sofia on the evening of July 15, 1895, three months after his dismissal from the premiership. The crime was committed while M. Stambuloff and a friend were returning from a club in a carriage. They were stopped by three or four men, armed with knives and pistols, and the ex-premier, leaping to the ground to defend himself, was overcome, receiving over twenty wounds in the head, in addition to other injuries. The number and severity of his wounds, together with the amputation of both his hands, resulted in his death three days later.

## BOERS ENRAGE A BRITISH AUDIENCE

London, Oct. 28.—The Boer commanders, Kritzinger, Fouche and Joubert, after addressing a meeting at Cambridge last night, had a narrow escape from the angry crowd of people that had listened to their speeches. Kritzinger was obliged to scale a wall to get away, while the others were escorted to their hotel by the police.

### Severe Hurricane.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Oct. 24.A hurricane has swept over Port Diamante, province of Entre Rios. Fifteen persons were killed and many were injured. A hundred houses were destroyed and several ships were sunk. Nogyoya and other places were also damaged.

### At Work on Shamrock III.

Glasgow, Oct. 28.—The actual building of the Shamrock III. will be begun within a fortnight. The bending of her frames is nearly finished, and the shaping of her keel plates has commenced.

# TRUST QUESTION

## Being Attended to By Administration, Says Shaw.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 28.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw last night spoke to an enthusiastic audience in this city. He took up first the tariff question, which he touched only in a general way, defending the present schedule. On the question of trusts, he said:

"Trusts began to exist many years ago. President Cleveland appointed a commission to investigate the trust question, which made its report two days before General Harrison was inaugurated, recommending that it be given serious consideration by subsequent congresses."

Asked by someone in the audience if the present administration would deal with them, the secretary replied:

"Yes, we are doing something in that line."

Continuing, he said:

"The Sherman anti-trust law was the first, last and only law ever passed to control the trusts. It was written by Sherman, signed by Harrison, and is being enforced by Roosevelt. What has the Democratic party ever done? The author of the Wilson tariff law spoke and voted against the Sherman act and then incorporated into his tariff law a fac simile of it."

Mr. Shaw made a vigorous defense of the army and of the policy of the administration in the Philippines.

## CAVE BEAR BONES.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 28.—News has reached Professor J. C. Merriam, head of the palientological department of the University of California, that a cavern has been explored near Baird. Mr. Sinclair, the geologist, who has continued the work in the cavern made famous by the discovery of the ursus spelaeus, or cave bear, reports the discovery of a branch cave replete with fossil material.

Upon entering the newly opened cave he found the surface of the cavern floor littered with the bones of the giant cave bear, just as they had lain there for thousands of years, since the egress of their lair was filled up and they were trapped by the slipping of the earth.

The bones found in the main cavern were buried deep in silt, and it was questioned whether or not the original animlas had lived in the cave or their bones had been washed in by subterranean waters. The discovery of Mr. Sinclair proves conclusively that an ancient den of the monster has been uncovered.

## NEW PORTO RICO CASE.

New York, Oct. 25.—Action has been commenced in the United States circuit court against George R. Bidwell, the former collector of the port, in behalf of Levi Blumensteil & Co., tobacco importers of this city. The complaint states that the complainants imported tobacco and cigars from Porto Rico and despite their protests Collector Bidwell assessed duty upon the goods. The sum of $2,028.40 was paid on the goods in question under protest. The contention is made that the assessment is a direct violation of the United States constitution, which provides that all goods not coming from a foreign port should be admitted duty free.

It is said the suit was brought to test the constitutionality of the law, and that as soon as a verdict can be had in the circuit court, the matter will be appealed to Washington to the supreme court of the United States for a final ruling.

## THE SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE

New York, Oct. 25.—The crown prince of Siam and his suite visited a number of points of interest in the city, accompanied by B. B. Reynolds, secretary to Mayor Low yesterday. The party reached the stock exchange shortly before the closing hour. President Rudolph Keppler made a short address of welcome to which the prince replied. Afterward, conducted by Mr. Keppler, they visited the new stock exchange building. After driving across Brooklyn bridge and viewing the Brooklyn terminal of the East river bridge the party returned to their hotel. Last night the prince was the guest of Mayor Low at dinner.

## NEELY'S PLANS.

Muncie, Ind., Oct. 25.—Charles F. W. Neely has abandoned his plans to return to Cuba, and will make Muncie his home, opening an office here in which he will attend to his business affairs. He says he has abandoned, for a time, at least, his demand upon the United States government for the $6,000 taken from him at the time of his arrest. "I do not mean that I have given up all hope of recovering the money, but I think it inadvisable to push my claims at present," he explained.

### THOSE ENGLISH ATHLETES.

Catskill, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Major General Young is a guest of Geo. W. McLanahan of Washington, D. C., at Mr. McLanahan's country home here: Gen. Young said today that a published report relating to the coming to America of noncommissioned officers of the English army was misleading. It is possible, he said, that the Englishmen who are trained athletes, may come over and give exhibitions at the military tournament at Madison Square next spring, and such exhibitions, he added, might prove interesting to Americans as showing the results of physical training in England. The English training, according to Gen. Young, is not superior to the system at West Point, but is much better than can be found at American military posts. Gen. Young will leave for Washington this evening.

### SEVERE STORM AT NOME.

Seattle, Oct. 25.—One of the worst storms that ever raged in Bering sea, raked the Nome coast from October 11 to 14. Three lives were lost in the Nome sea, and a large amount of damage was done to buildings along the water front. The drowned men are: George Furth, engineer of Session's naphtha launch; George Robinson, C. F. Kelly, boatman. The accident occurred on the night of Monday, October 13. On Sunday the water rose 18 inches higher than it was in 1900. Fears are felt that serious damage was done at St. Michael.

### BEARDED LADY DEAD.

New York, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Annie Donovan, the "bearded lady" exhibited with Barnum's circus, died yesterday in Williamsburg, aged 37 years. She will be buried with her whiskers uncut, according to her dying request. She had hair on her face from birth, and was only nine months old when brought from Virginia by a Barnum agent to New York. She continued to exhibit herself until five months ago, when she was forced by consumption to quit the circus in Spain and come home. Mrs. Donovan is said to have been married twice.

### Minneapolis Briber Sentenced.

Minneapolis, Oct. 27.—Christopher Morebeck, formerly a detective, was sentenced today to three years in the state penitntiary for bribery. Morebeck was merely a tool in the hands of his superiors and that after his flight and recapture, in the midst of his trial, he made a full confession.

Reichstag thwarts German government by adopting a minimum duty on oats and barley as proposed by the tariff committee.

# MEXICO TO CURB TRUSTS

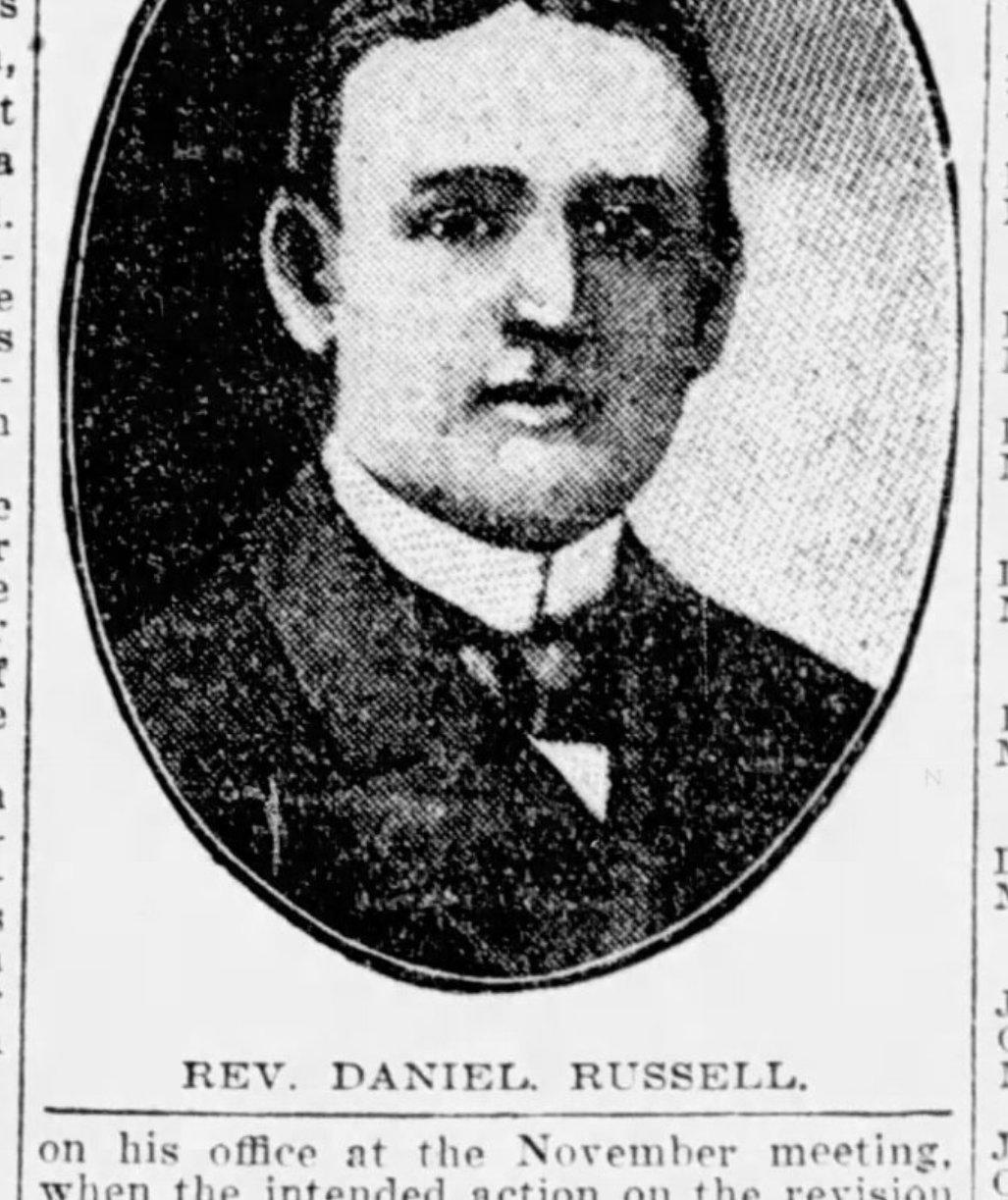
## Control of the Main Railroad Line Purchased by the Government.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The Mexican government, according to a report to the state department, of J. Gonzales Pages, United States vice-consul at Vera Cruz, has purchased the major part of the recent issue of the Interoceanic Railroad Company's bonds, thus obtaining a controlling interest in the road.

The Mexican officials, in effecting the purchase, were actuated, not so much by a desire to seek a profitable investment of government funds, as by a determination to prevent, if possible, the formation of "pools" and "trusts," and with a view of controlling the import and export traffic of the republic. With the control of an important railroad like the Inter-Oceanic, the Mexican government will be able, the report says, to prevent freight discriminations to the injury of native manufacturing and commercial interests.

## REV. DANIEL RUSSELL.

New York, Oct. 27.—Rev. Daniel Russell, the newly elected moderator of the Presbytery of New York, will enter upon his office at the November meeting, when the intended action on the revision of the Confession of Faith will be taken.


REV. DANIEL RUSSELL.

# The Markets.

### WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Oct. 25.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says:

No better evidence of industrial and commercial activity is needed than the present inadequate transporting facilities. Every form of railway equipment, from track to rolling stock, has been increased and perfected during the past few years to an extent that appeared almost excessive yet the nation's business has more than kept pace. Unseasonably mild weather has retarded retail trade at many points yet the movement of goods is fully sustained by undiminishing preparations for future sales. Distribution delayed by high temperatures is not lost, while the agricultural community will profit very materially by the tardiness of frost, increasing their ability to consume the products of factories and mills. Labor is more fully employed than at any recent date, only a few small controversies interrupting. Money market pressure has been removed, and although securities do not respond, legitimate trade is not retarded by quiet speculation. Earnings of the railways during October thus far exceed last year's by 4:5 per cent and those of 190 by 12.0 per cent.

Coke is still the vital factor in the iron and steel situation. Not only has no improvement occurred, but the supply of fuel is falling further behind and the outlook is alarming. Pig iron is in great demand, imports promising to continue large, and as the higher duty on steel will not be exacted, there is reason to anticipate a liberal movement from Germany. The demand for rails is so great that large purchases abroad are being negotiated, while practically all railway supplies find an eager mrket. Structural shapers and other heavy lines of steel are in a strong position, but there is evidence of irregularity in wire rods, and actual weakness in a few lines that are now offered freely. Tin plate manufacturers are making a hard fight to secure the large foreign business done here under the drawback arrangement and a new method of production is being perfected that promises to cheapen the cost. Among the other metals both tin and copper advanced sharply, bt the former reacted.

It is still conspicuous in the cotton goods market that buyers are slow to anticipate future requirements, apparently having confidence in cheaper raw material. Yet many mines are now below a parity with the raw cotton market which is a supporting element from the sellers' point of view. There is a steady absorption for immediate requirements which prevents any accumulation of supplies and the market must be considered in good condition, since it is obvious that much future business is only awaiting something more definite as to raw cotton. Only a small trade is reported in heavy brown sheetings and drills for export, the large buyers being practically out of the market. Further sales of print cloths are reported. No improvement appears in the demand for men's wear woolen or worsted fabrics, new orders being for small quantities only and not suggestive of a genuine supplementary demand for spring weights. Although the movement of sample pieces from first hands is on a liberal scale, there are still numerous complaints of late delivery. Silk goods are firm, with a scarcity in many descriptions. Deliveries of foot wear on old orders are very heavy and New England producers are receiving fair contracts for staple lines running into next March. Failures for the week numbered 232 in the United States against 240 last year, and 22 in Canada compared with 29.

### THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Oct. 28.—Close.—The grain markets were exceedingly dull. This lethargy enveloped al lthe grains and, although wheat, as usual, lead the trade, there was hardly enough business done to justify the term. The opening was steady for the entire list. The Liverpool prices were practically unchanged and with the lighter receipts in the northwest had much to do with the opening steadiness. The situation in wheat continues to look rather favorable for the bulls as the foreign demand promises to be no small factor on account of the poor quality of foreign crops. The northwest was reported as a buyer early in the game and the southwest as a seller. Bradstreet's increase in the world's visible is 4,187,000, rather bullish in comparison with recent increases. The weather map is stil favorable with but little precipitation and temperatures more seasonable. The forecast suggests a continuance of good conditions. The northwestern markets, especially Minneapolis, were strong on light country and terminal receipts and increased flour demand. Towards the close of the session Chicago reported heavy liquidation in wheat on the dullness, but the market stood it well. The primary receipts of wheat today were 1,651,000, as compared with 1,787,000 last week, and 1,250,000 last year. Shipments were 568,000, against 625,000 last week, and 353,000 last year. Cash wheat opened at 75¾c, unchanged. December opened ⅛c lower at 77c, and May ⅛c higher at 77⅜c. Both options were quiet at 77⅛c during the early part of the session, but as the day progressed the bullish sentiment exerted its influence and prices were boosted to 77¾c for December and May. This was the closing figure and ⅝c higher. Cash closed ½c higher.

Corn held firm at the opening today, but soon weakened on the cables and excellent conditions for the movement. Bradstreet's increase in corn was 813,000. Primary receipts of corn today 531,000, as compared with 485,000 last week, and 365,000 last year. Shipments 94,000, against 245,000 last week, and 142,000 last year. December opened at 43⅝c, ⅛c higher and eased off later to last night's closing price. May, at 43⅜c, also opened ⅛c up, but soon lost the early gain. The close was unchanged from yesterday.

The oat market was firm, although dull and featureless. Sympathy with wheat was responsible for the strength. December opened ¼c lower at 32c and closed ¼c higher at 32½c. May opened ¼c lower at 32¾c and closed unchanged. Bradstreet's report shows a decrease in the world's vicible supply of oats of 396,000.

There was on change in seed prices at the opening and they remained steady with a light trade. Receipts today, 900 bags; no shipments; last year, receipts, 850 bags; shipments, 725; alsike receipts today, 36 bags. October opened at $6.70 asked and January at $6.80. Later in the session there was some good buying and values readily responded, closing 2½c up for the near option and 5c higher for January. Estimated receipts of seed tomorrow, 1,000 bags.

Following were the prices at the close:
Corn—December, 43½c; May, 43¼c.
Oats—December, 32½c; May, 33c.
Rye—No. 2, 52c.
Seed—October, $6.72½; January, $6.85.
Timothy—Prime, $1.85b.
Alsike—Prime, $8.50.

Following were the prices at the close:
Corn—December, 43½c; May, 43¼c.
Oats—December, 32½c; May, 33c.
Rye—No. 2, 52c.
Seed—October, $6.72½ bid; January, $6.85 bid.
Timothy—Price, $1.85 bid.
Alsike—Prime, $8.50.

TOLEDO.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Today Close. | Oct. 27 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Cash | 75¾ | 76¼ | 75¾ | 76¼ | 75¾ |
| Dec. | 77 | 77¾ | 77¼ | 77¾ | 77⅛b |
| May | 77⅜ | 77¾ | 77¼ | 77¾ | 77⅛ |

CHICAGO.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Today Close. | Oct. 27 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Dec. | 72⅞ | 73⅜ | 72⅝ | 73¼b | 72¾a |
| May | 74¼ | 75 | 74¼ | 75a | 74¼⅜ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Dec. | 51⅜ | 51½⅝ | 50¾ | 51@¼ | 51½⅝ |
| May | 43½ | 43⅝ | 43¼⅜ | 43⅜ | 43½⅝ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Dec. | 31 | 31⅛ | 30¾ | 30⅞b | 31⅛ |
| May | 32⅛ | 32¼ | 32@⅛ | 32⅛b | 32⅛¼ |

NEW YORK.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Today Close. | Oct. 27 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Dec. | 78¾⅞ | 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 79½a | 78⅝b |
| May | 78⅜ | 79⅛ | 78⅜ | 78⅞b | 78¼b |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Dec. | 56½ | 56⅝ | 56⅛ | 56⅜ | 56⅝ |
| May | 48½ | 48½ | 48¼ | 48⅜a | 48½ |

ST. LOUIS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Today Close. | Oct. 27 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Dec. | 68⅞-9 | 69⅝ | 68⅞ | 69⅝ | 68⅞ |
| May | 71⅞-2 | 72⅞ | 72 | 72¾ | 71⅞ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Today Close. | Oct. 27 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 72⅞ | 71⅝¾ |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 73½ | 72⅞ |

DULUTH.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Today Close. | Oct. 27 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Dec. | .... | .... | .... | 70⅞b | 70¼ |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 73⅝b | 73b |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Today Close. | Oct. 27 Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork— | | | | | |
| Jan. | $15.55-60 | $15.70 | $15.55 | $15.65 | $15.62 |
| Oct. | 16.40 | .... | .... | 16.40n | 16.40a |
| May | 14.75 | 14.87 | 14.75 | 14.85 | 14.82 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 9.27 | 9.40 | 9.27 | 9.32 | 9.27b |
| Oct. | 11.30 | 11.50 | 11.30b | 11.40a | 11.27 |
| May | 8.55-55 | 8.65 | 8.50 | 8.60 | 8.52 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| Jan. | 8.25-27 | 8.30 | 8.22 | 8.25 | 8.25 |
| Oct. | 12.05 | 12.25 | 12.05 | 12.25 | 12.00n |
| May | 7.77 | 7.82 | 7.77 | 7.80 | 7.80 |

### Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Wheat—Wheat here was strong with the advance led by the northwest. Minneapolis reported large flour sales. The northwest cars were a little under a year ago; cables rather bearish in their indifference. San Francisco some lower. Paten a buyer; other influential local buying. Duluth reported 100,000 bushels.

Corn—There has been rather indifferent corn market with prices inclined to droop, but with the futures steadied at times by the wheat strength. Prices did not quite hold. The cash market was weak with the car lots off 1 to 1½c. The country offerings were some better although still light; the demand poor. There was selling of futures in a small way by receivers as if for the west.

Oats have been quiet and inclined to sell off of their volition, but rallied from the dips by the wheat strength. The changes of prices were small. Cash market unchanged.

Provisions—Lard has been the leader in provisions, making a strong market of it, although hogs opened 5@10c lower. There was buying of lard by the Anglo-American and by commission houses. There has been foreign buying for two days. Even hogs had a rally, finally recovering some of their break with the provision market. Liverpool was 6d higher on the list. Shipments of meats and lard were less than last year.

### MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Oct. 28.—Noon—Money on call, steady at 4½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 6 per cent; sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 486.625@486.875 for demand, and at 483.25@483.50 for 60-day bills; posted rates, $4.84 and $4.87½; commercial bills, $482.875@483.875; bar silver, 50⅝c; Mexican dollars, 39⅝c.

New York, Oct. 28.—Wall Street.—Stocks were offered freely at declining prices when the market opened and some large fractional losses were recorded in St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, Southern Pacific, Norfolk & Western and Sugar. The general market was depressed, but trading quieted down after the opening sales.

Bear traders did not follow up their advantage at the opening and when pressure ceased prices readily recovered to yesterday's close. Some stocks developed marked strength which exerted some stimulating effect elsewhere. St. Louis & San Francisco common and second preferred, Texas & Pacific, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and Cotton Oil advanced from 1 to 2 points. Business was small in some usually active stocks and the distribution of dealings was rather narrow. International Power broke 3½, with as little explanation as its recent striking advance. Colorado Fuel became heavy before 11 o'clock and declined 1¼, but the general market was not much affected.

Colorado Fuel extended its loss to 2¼, and there was a decline of 1½ in Sugar, which caused some slight recessions in the railroad quarter. Later buying of the Gould's southwesterns, led by Texas & Pacific, and a demand for the Pennsylvania group caused improvements in the standard railroad stocks and prices generally moved up to the highest of the morning. Louisville, after opening 1⅛ off at 136, rallied to 138. Trading continued professional and the absence of any important operations by the prominent interests confined the room traders to scalping operations in different parts of the list where there were feeble efforts made to create a following. Local monetary conditions remained unchanged, call money being in light demand at 4½ per cent., while sterling exchange rates held firm. The bond market was steady at noon.

The rise in the general market halted when Colorado Fuel declined to 88, but there were no sympathetic setbacks to the active stocks.

The stability of prices, despite the intense dullness, influenced some short covering, and encouraged the bulls to bid up special stocks in an effort to arouse interest in the market. Baltimore & Ohio and Missouri Pacific were marked up a point over yesterday's close, but, while the general list was strongerñ, there was no decided increase in the volume of business.

### N. Y. Stock Market.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sg. Rfg. Co. | 122¾ | 122⅞ | 121⅛ | 121⅞ |
| Atchison | 87½ | 88⅛ | 87⅛ | 87¾ |
| Atchison pfd. | 100 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 |
| Am. Ca. & F. Co. | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ |
| Amal. Copper | 64⅛ | 64¾ | 64⅛ | 64⅝ |
| Biscuit com. | 45⅞ | 46 | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 106⅜ | 107⅝ | 106⅜ | 107¼ |
| B'lyn R. Trans. | 62⅛ | 62¾ | 62⅛ | 62½ |
| Chicago G. W. | 29⅜ | 30⅛ | 29 | 29⅞ |
| Clover Leaf | 31¼ | 31½ | 30 | 30¾ |
| Clover Leaf pfd. | 46⅞ | 47½ | 46⅞ | 47¼ |
| Con. Tob. 4's | 66¾ | .... | .... | 66⅞ |
| Colorado Fuel | 90½ | 91 | 88 | 89¾ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 50 | 50⅜ | 50 | 50⅛ |
| Erie com | 38¾ | 38⅝ | 38⅜ | 38⅝ |
| E. & T. H. | 61½ | .... | .... | 61½ |
| Louis. & Nash | 136 | 138 | 136 | 137 |
| Leather | 14 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| Lead | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28⅜ | 27⅞ |
| Manhattan | 134 | 134½ | 131 | 131½ |
| Mex. Central | 25½ | .... | .... | 25¾ |
| Missouri Pac | 109¾ | 110½ | 109¾ | 110 |
| Mo. K. & T. | 29⅛ | .... | .... | 29⅛ |
| New York Cen | 155¾ | 155½ | 155 | 155 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. | 47 | 48 | 46 | 48 |
| N. & W. com. | 74½ | 75¼ | 74⅛ | 74⅞ |
| Ont. & Western | 32¼ | .... | .... | 32¾ |
| Pennsylvania | 162⅝ | 163 | 162⅜ | 163⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 43 | .... | .... | 43⅛ |
| People's Gas Co. | 103½ | .... | .... | 103⅛ |
| Reading com. | 67⅛ | 67½ | 67⅛ | 67⅛ |
| Rock Island | 198⅝ | .... | .... | 198⅝ |
| Rep. I. & S. Co. | 22 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 |
| Rep. pfd. | 79¾ | .... | .... | 79¾ |
| So. Ry. | 36⅝ | 36⅞ | 36½ | 36⅝ |
| So. Ry. pfd. | 93¼ | .... | .... | 93¼ |
| St. Paul | 189⅛ | 190⅛ | 189⅛ | 189⅝ |
| South. Pac. | 70⅛ | 71⅛ | 70 | 70⅜ |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 64½ | .... | .... | 65⅛ |
| Union aPc. | 103⅞ | 104⅛ | 103¾ | 104 |
| U. P. conv. 4's | 105¾ | .... | .... | [illegible] |
| U. S. Steel | 40 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. Steel pfd. | 88⅛ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wabash com. | 33½ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wabash pfd. | 48½ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wab. Deb. Bs. | 80½ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Western Union | 91 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wis. Cent. | 27½ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wis. Cent. pfd. | 50½ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| K. C. S. com. | 34½ | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tex. Pacific | 44½ | 46¼ | 44½ | [illegible] |

E. J. Arnold & Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

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### LIVE STOCK.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y. Oct. 28.—(Eirick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle receipts, 15 cars; [illegible] slow. Hogs receipts, 40 cars; market steady. Pigs, $6.50; yorkers, $6.[illegible]; medium, $6.80@6.90; heavy, $[illegible]. Sheep receipts, 40 cars; market steady. Best lambs, $4.90@5.10; others same as yesterday.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Oct. 28.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs receipts, 20 cars; market lower. Mediums, $6.50; yorkers, $6.[illegible]; pigs, $6.00@6.25; stags and roughs, $[illegible] 6.00; closed weak.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 3[illegible]000, including 300 Texans; steady. Good to prime steers, $7@8.60; poor to medium, $3.75@6.75; stockers and feeders, $[illegible]; cows, $1.25@2.40; heifers, $[illegible]; canners, $1.25@2.40; bulls, $2@4.50; calves, $[illegible]; Texas fed steers, $3@4.50; western steers, $3.50@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts today, 28,000; tomorrow, 18,000; left over, 3,327. Opened steady. Closed 5@10c lower. Mixed and butchers, $6.30@6.65; good to choice heavy, $6.[illegible]; rough heavy, $6.15@6.[illegible]; bulk of sales, $6.40@6.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000. Sheep and lambs steady to lower. Good to choice wethers, $3.50@4; fair to choice mixed, $[illegible]; native lambs, $3.50@[illegible].

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, Oct. 28.—The demand for live cattle is active this week. Receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $[illegible]; handy butchers' cattles, $[illegible]; common, $2.50@3.75; canners' cows, $[illegible]; stockers and feeders active at $[illegible]; milch cows lower at $25@50, calves lower at $4.00@7.00.

Sheep and lambs easy; prime lambs, $4.25@4.75; mixed, $3.75@4.25; culls, $[illegible] 2.50.

Hogs—Liberal supply, mixed quality, trade is dull at the following prices: Prime mediums, $6.60@6.70; yorkers, $[illegible]; pigs, $6.00@6.75; stags, one-third off, cripples, $1 per cwt off.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., Oct. 28.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade).—Hogs Receipts 15 cars; market steady; heavy, $[illegible]; medium, $6.65@6.75; yorkers, $[illegible]; pigs, $6.40@6.50. Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; market slow.

### Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Oct. 28.

Jobbers' selling prices.
Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, in 1-lb. prints, 27c; solid pack, 25c; dairy, 18c; packing stock, [illegible].
Butterine—Dairy rolls, 14½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 15@17c; solid pack, 14@16c.
Cheese—Michigan full cream, 12½c; firm.
Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 23c; market firm at mark, 22c.
Cabbage—75@85c per bbl.
Lettuce—Per lb., 8@10c.
Radishes—Per doz., 10c.
Cucumbers—8@10c per doz.
Cucumber Pickles—Per 100, 20@30c.
Cauliflower—Per doz., 75c@$1.50.
Celery—Home-grown, 25c per bunch.
Beets—30@40c per bu.
Mango Peppers—40c per bu.
Home-grown Tomatoes—Per bushel, 40@50c.
Onions—50@75c.
Spanish Onions—$1.10@1.25 per crate.
Wax Beans—Per bu., 50@75c.
Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.25@2.50 per bu.
Hubbard Squash—1@1¼c per lb.
Potatoes—50@55c per bu.
Virginia Sweet Potatoes—65@75c per bu.; $1.90@2.00 per bbl.
Jersey Sweets—$1@1.10 per bu.; $3.25 per barrel.
Fruits—
Jobbers' selling prices.
Island Peaches—30@40c per peck; A's, per bu., $1.15@1.25; AA's, $1.40@1.50; B's, 75c@$1.00; C's, 50@60c.
Grapes—Home-grown, 12@15c per basket.
Apples—40@60c per bu.
Pears—50@75c per bu.
Quinces—$1.25 per bu.
Honey—18@20c per lb.
Oranges—Fancy Jamaica, per cwt, $1.50@2.00.
Cranberries—Per bbl., $6.50@7.00; per bu., $2.25@2.75.
Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 9c; spring chickens, 9½@10c per lb.; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 7@8c.
Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; spring chickens, 12@12½c; per lb., turkeys, 12@14c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 9@10c.
ducks, 10@12c; geese, 9@10c.

### New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 28.—Beef steady. Pork steady; mess, $18.50@19.00; family, $21.00@21.25; short clear, $20.50@22.00. Lard steady; prime western steam, $11.60.

Butter—Receipts, 8,328 pkgs.; market steady; state dairy, 18@24c; extra creamery, 25c; creamery, common to choice, [illegible] 24½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 8,736 pkgs.; market quiet but firm; new state, full cream, small, colored fancy, old, 12¾c; new, 12½c; small white, old, 12½c; new, 12½c; large colored, old, 12½c; new, 12c; large white, old, 12½c; new, 12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 11,326 pkgs.; market steady; state and Pennsylvania average best, 24@25c; western candled, [illegible]; refrigerated, 18½@21c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, [illegible]; centrifugal 96 test, 3⅝; molasses sugar, 2 13-16. Refined firm; crushed, [illegible]; powdered, 4.75; granulated, 4.65.

Coffee quiet; No. 7 Rio, 5⅝.

Molasses steady; New Orleans, [illegible].

### Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Butter—Easy; creamery, 16½@24½c; dairies, 15@21c.

Eggs—Easy, 21½c.

Cheese—Steady; Twins, 10½@11c; dairies, 11½c; young Americas, 11½@[illegible].

### Elgin Butter.

Elgin, Ill., Oct. 28.—Butter firm at 24½c, with no sales on call. The output of the week was 486,000 pounds.

### COTTON.

New York, Oct. 28.—The cotton market opened quiet, with prices [illegible] 2 points lower, and during the early session changed but little. The [illegible] very mixed in its views, and the speculative public still wavered as to new commitments. The influences at work were unusually conflicting. The Liverpool cables were quite as expected, [illegible] ing the call here. Liverpool was sensitive to each point or two change [illegible] local market. The crop reports were "spotted," some sections reporting [illegible] prospects for a liberal top crop and [illegible] told of no top crop and a poor regular coton. The receipts were seemingly small, considering the [illegible] weather for forwarding cotton [illegible] high prices prevailing. In the [illegible] ket, the January option was [illegible] sensitive to support from any [illegible].

Futures opened quiet; October, [illegible] vember, 8.45; December, 8.56; [illegible] 8.61; March, 8.36; April, 8.14; May [illegible] July, 8.35.

Spot closed dull; middling uplands, [illegible]; middling gulf, 8.95. Sales, 429 [illegible].

At noon the market was [illegible] with prices 2@4 points net lower, [illegible] middling uplands, 8.70; middling [illegible]. Estimated receipts at the [illegible] were 58,000 bales, compared with [illegible] week, and 95,493 for the corresponding [illegible] last year. Estimated receipts for the week are 310,000 bales, against [illegible] week and 414,930 for the same week a year ago. Today's receipts at New [illegible] were 14,162 bales, as compared with [illegible] for the same day last year, and at Houston 26,773 bales, against 29,486 last [illegible].

### WOOL.

Boston, Oct. 28.—The wool market here continues strong with an upward tendency. Manufacturers have [illegible] considerable wool at full prices and [illegible] ers say they will get still better figures. Territory wool is very strong. Fine staple territories are quoted at 56@58c, [illegible] fine, 50@55c; fine and fine medium [illegible] and medium, 45@47c. Fine washed fleeces are very firm with offerings very small. Ohio and Pennsylvania XX, 29@29½c; X, 26½@27½c; Michigan X, 25@26½c.

There is very little Australian wool held above the market. Combing choice scoured is quoted at 77@80c; good, 74@76c, and average, 72@74c.